

ELEMENTS
OF THE
FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.

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ELEMENTS
OF THE
FRENCH PRONUNCIATION,
UPON
A PLAN NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED, AND ADAPTED
TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF CHILDREN:
THE WHOLE AGREEABLE TO THE
RULES GIVEN BY
CHAMBAUD, RESTAUT,
AND OTHER LEARNED GRAMMARIANS,
AND TO THE
DECISIONS
OF THE
FRENCH ACADEMY.

I. Treating of the Sounds of the
Vowels, when Simple, Compound,
and Diphthongs; with Lessons upon
each of them.

II. Of the Consonants, and the
different Articulations they receive.
III. Of the Accents, Punctuation,
and other Marks used in Writing.

By B. ARLEVILLE, A. M.

AUTHOR OF THE TREATISE ON THE GENDER OF THE
FRENCH SUBSTANTIVES, AND OF LE PETIT
RHETORICIEN FRANÇOIS.

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P R E F A C E.

THE title of this work bespeaks my design plainly enough, viz. to teach by rules the pronounciation of the French tongue.

Of all those who have written upon the language, there are only three, Descarrieres, Dufresnoy, and Chambaud, who have bestowed some pains on this subject; but the others, rather afraid of the trouble which they foresaw so long an undertaking would have required, have, in a peremptory manner, called it impossible and impracticable.

Their works are undoubtedly full of excellent and judicious rules and obser-

vations, and have been of a great use to me for many important things, with which my memory and experience could not have provided me, but they are better adapted for grown people than for youth and children. Chambaud, particularly, is too prolix and confused in his explanations on the sound of the letters, and does not exemplify them enough, which is of an absolute necessity, particularly for children, who want short and clear rules, and to have the same thing repeated often to make some impression on their minds.

As I think the slow progress in reading and speaking may be justly attributed to these two defects, I have avoided any long rules, and have given, immediately after, many examples on them, that the scholar may acquire a thorough knowledge of the sound of which they treat. I have, properly speaking, said nothing but what others have said before: the manner, however,

however, in which I present it, renders it an easy thing even for a child of nine or ten years old, and makes him perceive himself the progress he makes every day.

Experience tells us, that the easier an art or science is, the more willingly we apply ourselves to it. If grown men themselves are naturally averse to take much pains and trouble, youth is still more so; because their mind, taken up by various pursuits, is incapable of constraining itself to any one that requires a great attention. It is then the duty and interest of every tutor to render all that he presents to his pupils easy and plain, in order to promote their improvement, and, of course, his own credit. In order to succeed in it, I have treated, first, of the vowels, which I divide into simple, compound, and diphthongs.

I call them simple, when there is but one in a syllable, as in *pâ-té*, a pie.

Compound,

Compound, when two or three together, in the same syllable, give but one sound, as in *autorité*, authority; *modestie*, modesty.

Diphthongs, when two or more together, in the same syllable, express two different sounds, as in *adverbial*, adverbial.

I have, in treating of these different vowels, not to give any confused ideas to the learner, taken a particular care never to introduce any that has not been explained before; so, when I am treating of the letter *a*, there is no other vowel in the words I give for examples, except I be obliged to it, in giving, as exceptions to the rule before given, some words in which that vowel and some others be; but then I warn the beginner by a note not to read that word. This observation is sufficient to shew, that one must at least go twice through the book.

As

As the simple and compound vowels, as well as the diphthongs, generally become nasal, when followed by *m* or *n* in the same syllable, I consider each of them in this respect, directly after having treated of them in their primary nature.

That the learner may get still better acquainted with these different vowels, I give short lessons upon them, immediately after I have treated of them.

After having fully explained and exemplified the vowels, I give a table of the divers combinations of letters which express the same sound, which will help the learner to remember the rules which he has seen before.

Next, I pass to the consonants, which, though in general sounded as in English, are, however, subject to a great many variations, and I consider them, in the same manner as I have done the vowels, 1st, in the beginning of a word; 2dly, in the middle; 3dly, at the end; and, 4thly, when double.

I finish

I finish by some remarks and explanations upon punctuation, and the different marks made use of in writing.

Although this work be chiefly intended for youth, I hope that teachers themselves, and grown people already acquainted with the French tongue, will not think it without its use: the first will find in it an easy method of giving their pupils clear ideas of the sounds, without being continually obliged to repeat to them the same thing over and over; the latter will have it in their power to remove the doubts they may have upon such and such sound, or upon the articulation to be given to any consonant in such and such case.

Though it looks presumptuous in any man to extol his own productions, I think, however, I may say of this book, without exposing myself to that reproach, that it has that advantage upon those books commonly called spelling-books,
that

that the rules being in English in it, the master will not spend time in vain to explain every thing to his pupil, who can, without much assistance, make the application of all the rules.

The facility with which children whom I have taught for this year past, by the same rules, have understood them, gives me room to hope that the book will be of some service, and this will make me amply amends for the time and trouble it has cost me.

ELEMENTS

E R R A T A.

Pag. 12. lin. 11. and in the last syllable, *read* and in the first syllable.

Pag. 25. lin. 13. *frilleux*, *read* *frilleux*.

Pag. 30. lin. 23. *corps*, *read* *corps*.

Pag. 41. lin. 7. EXAMPLES. *read*, *an* is short in any syllable but the last of a word. EXAMPLES.

Pag. 103. lin. 6. *quels*, *read* *quels*.

lin. 9. *lesquels*, *read* *lesquels*.

Pag. 118. lin. 29. *ce n'est pas le peine*, *read* *ce n'est pas la peine*.

Pag. 235. lin. 3. *Messieurs, gentleman*, *read* *gentlemen*.

Pag. 250. lin. 2. *sept et cinq*, *read* *sept et cinq*.

ELEMENTS

OF THE

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION,

Upon a Plan never before attempted,
and adapted to the Understanding of Children.

PART THE FIRST.

THERE are in the French Alphabet, properly speaking, only three and twenty letters; but the two different ways in which I and U are represented and pronounced, make five and twenty, the figures and true appellations of which follow.

N. B. I and U are Vowels, but J and V are Consonants.

B

Figures

Figures of the Letters.

Pronounce.

a	aw.
b	ba or bey.
c	fa or sey.
d	da or dey.
e	a.
f	ef.
g	gey.*
h	ash.
i	ee.
j	ge.*
k	kaw.
l	ell.
m	emm.
n	enn.
o	o sounded as in <i>old</i> .
p	pa or pey.
q	cuh.
r	air.
s	efs.
t	ta or tey.
u	uh.
v	va or vey.
x	ix.
y	ee <i>Greck</i> .
z	zed.

The observation made upon I and U shews that there are two kinds of letters, Vowels and Consonants.

A, E, I, O, U, Y, are Vowels, and all the other letters are Consonants.

A Vowel is a letter which gives a sound by itself and does not require to be joined to any other, as *a, e, i*, &c. It even communicates its sound to the Consonants to which it is joined; as, for example, *a* and *b* give the sound *ab*, and *b* and *a* the sound *ba*.

A Consonant,

* Observe not to sound *d* before *g* and *j* as in English.

A Consonant, on the contrary, is a letter which has no sound of itself, but requires to be joined to a Vowel to have one; for it is even impossible to pronounce it, without joining to it, or at least supposing one or two Vowels either before or after it; for example, *b*, *c*, *d*, cannot be sounded without supposing after them *e* in English, *é* or *ey* in French.

As the Consonants are, in general, pronounced in French as in English,* I shall first treat of the Vowels, and their different sounds, observing to put in *Italics* all the Consonants which ought not to be sounded.

OF VOWELS.

There are three kinds of Vowels, *Simple*, *Compound*, and *Diphthongs*, which become *nasal*, when followed by *m* or *n*, as will be seen hereafter.

All these different Vowels are either *short* or *long*.

A short Vowel is pronounced soft, and sometimes quite dropt, as *e* in *age*.

A long Vowel is commonly known by a grave or circumflex accent, as in *mère*, mother; *même*, even.

Observe that *s*, at the end of a word, generally renders the last syllable long, except when it is preceded by *e* mute in words of more than one syllable.

SECTION I. OF THE SIMPLE VOWELS A, E, I, O, U, Y.

A.

This Vowel has two sounds, according as it is short or long.

B 2

N. B.

* A few excepted, viz. *c* which takes the sound of *s* before *a*, *o*, *u*, when there is a cedilla under it, thus *ç*; *ch* which is sounded like *sh* in English;

N. B. This letter, when named or spelt by itself, is always long, and sounded like *a* in the English word *all*.

A, when short, is sounded as in English, in the words *cat*, *fat*, *apply*.

A is short, 1st, when it makes a syllable by itself or is the last letter of a syllable.

EXAMPLES.

Simple Syllables formed with a Consonant and the Vowel *a*.

ba	la
ca <i>pronounce</i> ka	ma
ca *	na
da	pa
fa	ra
ga	sa
ha	ta
ja	va
ka	za

Simple Syllables formed with two or three Consonants and the Vowel *a*.

bla	fla
bra	fra
cha *	gla
cra	gna <i>pronounce</i> nia
chra	gra
cla	pha
cta	phra
dra	pla
	pfa

English; *tb* which has the sound of *t*, *b* being always dropt after *t* in French, and *gn* which is sounded like *n* in *onion*.

N. B. *S* between two Vowels takes commonly the sound of *z* and then renders the Vowel which precedes it, long.

* Vide note (*) page 3.

pfa
 rha
 sca
 spa
 spla

fla
 ftra
 tba *
 tra
 vra.

Words of two Syllables formed with two or three Consonants and the Vowel *a*.

Bacha, *bassa*, a Turkish-
 officer.
 dada, a hobby-horse.
 faça, he fassed.
 gala, he scratched.
 hacha, he minced.
 lapa, he lapped.

papa, *papa*.
 rama, he rowed.
 sacra, he consecrated.
 tabla, he depended upon.
 taxa, he taxed.
 vana, he winnowed.

Except in the following words, in which it is long and sounded as in *all*.

abécé, § † *criss-cross-row*.

able, † *a blay*.

ambages, *preambles*.

amen, *amen*.

anis, *anise*.

anus, *the anus*.

api, *small kink of apple*.

Aga, *aga*, a Turkish-officer.

ad patres (*aller*), *to kick up to die*.

baroque (*perle*) *Scotch pearl*.

bêta, *a stupid fellow*.

caresse, † *caress*.

carolin, *a caroline hat*.

carolus, *carolus*, an old coin.

carosse, † *a coach*.

caret, *is wanting*.

caret, *the male of a tortoise*.

chaland, † *a customer*.

clabaud, *a hound that opens false*.

duplicata, † *duplicate*.

échafaud, *scaffold*.

errata, † *an errata*.

flacon, *a decanter*.

gare, † *stand out of the way*.

garot, † *the withers of a horse*.

garouage, *a stew*.

gratis, *gratis*.

B 3

atelier,

* Vide note (*) page 3.

§ This word and the 48 which follow not to be read by beginners.

† And all its compounds and derivatives.

‡ Only the first *a*.

atelier, a work-house for masons, &c.	octavo, an octave.
harnacher, to harness.	in pace, a prison for life in a monastery.
haro, a hue and cry.	paquis, pasture.
jadis, formerly.	pater, the Lord's prayer, also a confessor of nuns.
lapis, lazuli.	Pilate, Pilate.
larix, a larch-tree.	peccavi (un bon), a good repentance.
macis, mace.	prorata (au)*, in proportion of.
madré, cunning.	xilobalsamum, xylobalsa- mum.
madrure, a speck.	alun, alum.
magot, a baboon.	
major, a major.	
maroufle, a booby.	
narine, nostril.	

Also among words terminated in *able*, *ace*, *acre*, *adre*, and *ave*, in the following words :

accabler,† to overwhelm.	acre,‡ sharp.
grace,‡ grace.	cadre,‡ a frame.
espace,‡ space.	esclave, a slave.

And any time *a* is followed by *re*, *tion*, *s*, *z*, or is marked with a circumflex accent, *Asie*, *caserne*, *parasite*, *Sarrafin*, and their derivatives excepted.

EXAMPLES.

gabare,§ a lighter.	blasa, he consumed.
guitare,§ a guitar.	razoir,§ a razor.
libation,§ libation.	appâta, he baited.
négation,§ negation.	bâcla, he barred.
rafa, he shaved.	

Observe that *a* takes the nasal sound in *gagner*, and all its derivatives and compounds.

2dly.

* Only the first *a*.

† This word and § following not to be read by beginners.

‡ And all its compounds and derivatives.

§ Not to be read by beginners.

2dly. *A* is short, when followed in the same syllable, being not the last of a word, by any consonant but *m* or *n*, which would render it nasal, as will be seen hereafter.

EXAMPLES.

alla, he went.
barda, he barded.
calma, he calmed.
darda, he darted.
farça, he played.
garda, he kept.
happa, he snapped.

jaspa, he sprinkled with
 green and vermillion.
latta, he lathed.
marbla, he marbled.
parla, he spoke.
tappa, he struck.
arracha, he snatched.

Except in the following words, in which it is sounded long as in *all*,

EXAMPLES.

affre,* great fright.
baffre,† eating.
massié, chub-cheeked.
jallon,† a pole to draw out
 by line and level.

écharsement, sparingly.
écharser, to change often.
manne, manna, also a
 cradle.
flamme, flame.

2dly, in all words in which *a* is followed by *mn*.

EXAMPLES.

damnable,* damnable.
damnation, damnation.

condamner, to condemn.

3dly, when followed by double *r*, in the following words:

amarrage,* anchoring.
amarre,† a fast or cable.

arre or *arrhe*,† earnest.
arroche, the golden herb.
barrage,†

* All the words in this article are not to be read by beginners.

† And all its derivatives and compounds.

barrage, † <i>passage-toll.</i>	chamarrure, <i>thick lacing.</i>
barre, † <i>a bar.</i>	charrée, <i>lie.</i>
bécarre, <i>b sharp in music.</i>	charrette, <i>a cart.</i>
bigarreau, <i>heart-cherry.</i>	charrier, <i>bucking-cloth.</i>
bigarrer, <i>to chequer.</i>	charroi, <i>carriage.</i>
bigarrotier, <i>heart-cherry-tree.</i>	charron, † <i>a cart-wright.</i>
bigarrure, <i>variety of colours.</i>	charrue, <i>a plough.</i>
bizarre, † <i>odd.</i>	cimarre, <i>simar.</i>
carre † (<i>d'un chapeau</i>), <i>the crown of a hat.</i>	diarrhée, <i>lask.</i>
carré, <i>four-cornered, also a square.</i>	écarrir or équarrir, † <i>to square.</i>
carret or caret, <i>rope-yarn, also the male of a tortoise.</i>	escarre, <i>gap.</i>
carrier, † <i>a quarry-man.</i>	garrot, † <i>the withers of a horse.</i>
carrosse, † <i>a coach.</i>	jarre, † <i>a jar.</i>
carrousel, † <i>a carousal.</i>	larron, † <i>a thief.</i>
carrure, <i>the shape of a coat.</i>	marre, * † <i>a mattock.</i>
catarre, † <i>a catarrh.</i>	marri, <i>sorry.</i>
chamarrer, <i>to lace all over with gold and silver-lace.</i>	marron, † <i>a chestnut.</i>
	marroquin, † <i>spanish-leather.</i>
	marroufle, <i>a booby.</i>
	marrube, † <i>horehound.</i>
	narrer, <i>to relate.</i>
	parrain, <i>a god-father.</i>

4thly. When it is followed by double s only in the following words:

amasser, <i>to gather.</i>	casse, † <i>cassia.</i>
amassette, <i>a stick to scrape up colours.</i>	chassis, <i>a frame.</i>
basse, † <i>low.</i>	classe, † <i>a class.</i>
brasage, <i>the coining of money.</i>	damasser, <i>to damask.</i>
brasser, † <i>to brew.</i>	damaasure, <i>damask-work.</i>
	grasse, † <i>fat.</i>
	lasse, † <i>tired.</i>

passee,*

† And all its derivatives and compounds.

* A in this word is sounded clear and sonorous.

|| All the words of this article are not to be read by beginners.

‡ And all its derivatives and compounds.

passé,* § *a pass in fencing.* *sasser*, *to sift.*
passion,* *passion.* *tasse*,* *a cup.*

Observing that *Pardalbac*, a proper name, is pronounced as if spelt *Pardayac*, because *l* takes in it a liquid articulation.

3dly. *A* is short, when followed in a monosyllable or last syllable of a word, by one or more consonants.

EXAMPLES.

art, <i>art.</i>	achat, <i>a purchase.</i>
bat, <i>he beats.</i>	astral, <i>astral.</i>
cal, <i>hard-skin,</i>	balast, <i>ballast of a ship.</i>
drap, <i>sheet, also cloth.</i>	carat, <i>carat.</i>
ard, <i>paint.</i>	paschal, <i>paschal.</i>
ard, <i>bacon.</i>	placard, <i>a bill, a proclamation.</i>
marc, <i>a mark, a kind of weight.</i>	sabbat, <i>the sabbath.</i>
al, <i>a pale.</i>	tabac, <i>snuff.</i>
ard, <i>late.</i>	apparat, <i>dictionary.</i>

Also in the eight following words, though *s* be final.

arts, <i>arts.</i>	cadenas,† (<i>when singular only,</i>) <i>padlock.</i>
ards or darts, <i>darts.</i>	bats,‡ <i>I beat or thou beatest.</i>
egards,† <i>looks.</i>	pars,‡ <i>I set off or thou &c.</i>
enards,† <i>foxes.</i>	
bras, (<i>when singular only,</i>) <i>the arm.</i>	

Except, 1st, when immediately followed by *m* or *n*, which would render it nasal, as will be seen hereafter.

2dly.

* Vide note (†) page 8.

§ But not in *passé*, a hen-sparrow; in which *a* is short.

† Not to be read by beginners.

‡ And its derivatives and compounds.

2dly. In *ah*, an interjection of admiration mixed with fear or terror, in which it is sounded long, as in *all*.

3dly. When marked with a circumflex accent and when *s* is the final consonant, in which cases it is likewise sounded long, as in *all*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>as</i> , thou hast.	<i>pas</i> , not, also a step.
<i>as</i> , an ace.	<i>arcs</i> , bows.
<i>ah! bah!</i>	<i>rabats</i> , neck-bands.
<i>bas</i> , low; also <i>stocking</i> .	<i>parts</i> , parts.
<i>bras</i> , (only when plural,) the arms.	<i>raps</i> , rapes.
<i>cas</i> , case.	<i>hamacs</i> , hammocks.
<i>gars</i> , a lad.	<i>bavards</i> , prattlers.
<i>grât</i> (envoyer au), to turn away.	<i>appât</i> , a bait.
<i>laps</i> (de tems), process of time.	<i>fanât</i> , he might make hay.
<i>laqs</i> , a gin.	<i>patards</i> , pieces worth a penny.
<i>Mars</i> , March.	<i>sa/sas</i> , thou siftedst.
	<i>bals</i> , balls.
	<i>rasât</i> , he might shave.

Observing that it is short in *arts*, *dards*, &c. mentioned page 9, though ending by *s*.

To familiarize beginners with the two different sounds of *a*, both of them will be found in the same word, in the two following lessons. In the one *a* will be short in the first syllable and long in the second, and in the other long in the first and short in the second.

Words of two syllables, in which *a* is short in the first and long in the second.

<i>allas</i> , thou didst go.	<i>dardas</i> , thou dartedst.
<i>canards</i> , ducks.	<i>flattas</i> , thou flatteredst.
<i>captât</i> , he might curry.	<i>gardât</i> , he might keep.
	<i>hagard</i> ,

agards, *fierce.*
 alpât, *he might sprinkle*
with green and vermil-
lion.
 avas, *thou didst wash.*
 rabats, *bad couches.*
 narbrât, *he might marble.*
 chats, *purchases.*
 rapps, *thou didst strike.*
 mattât, *he might mat.*

appas, *charms.*
 carats, *carats.*
 planas, *thou hoveredst.*
 parlât, *he might speak.*
 placards, *proclamations.*
 ratas, *thou didst snap.*
 sacrât, *he might consecrate.*
 salas, *thou didst salt.*
 tachât, *he might spot.*
 vanas, *thou winnowedst.*

Words of two syllables, in which *a* is long in the first, and short in the second.

Aga, *Aga.*
 bâcla, *he barred.*
 pâsira, *he ate greedily.*
 orasa, *he soldered.*
 orassa, *he brewed.*
 râbla, *he made cables.*
 fâcha, *he made angry.*
 rafa, *he drilled.*
 gâta, *he spoiled.*
 pâta,* *he hastened.*

jasa, *he prated.*
 lasa, *he tired.*
 mâcha, *he chewed.*
 narra, *he related.*
 pafsa, *he passed.*
 râcla, *he scraped.*
 rafa, *he shaved.*
 râpa, *he grated.*
 fâbla, *he covered with gravel.*
 tassa, *he heaped up.*

E.

The purity and beauty of the French pronunciation depending chiefly upon this letter, a particular attention must be paid to the different sounds it is capable of taking, according as it is accented or not, or to the consonants by which it is followed.

Some Grammarians, and Chambaud particularly, reckon six kinds of *e*'s, but the French Academy reckons

reckons only three, viz. *e* mute, *e muet*; *é* shut, *e fermé*; and *e* open, *e ouvert*, which is represented thus, *è* or *é*.

N. B. This letter, when named or spelt by itself, let it be mute, shut, or open, is always founded long like *a* in the English word *fate*.

E mute.

This *e* is not accented, and is so called, because it is pronounced with an obscure sound, and sometimes is not pronounced at all.

E mute in monosyllables, and in the last syllable of a word, when the last letter of the syllable, takes the sound of *e* in the English word *her*.

EXAMPLES.

ce, <i>this or that.</i>	feras, <i>thou wilt do.</i>
de, <i>of or from, also to.</i>	petard, <i>a cracker.</i>
je, <i>I.</i>	repas, <i>a meal.</i>
le, <i>him or it.</i>	regard, <i>a look.</i>
me, <i>me, to me.</i>	regrat, <i>buckster's trade.</i>
ne, <i>not.</i>	retard, <i>delay.</i>
se, <i>one's self, himself, herself,</i>	sema, <i>he sowed.</i>
<i>itself, themselves, &c.</i>	seras, <i>thou wilt be.</i>
te, <i>thee, to thee.</i>	vena, <i>he hunted.</i>
cela, <i>that.</i>	menât, <i>he might lead.</i>
cheval, <i>a horse.</i>	repart, <i>he goes back again.</i>
crevas, <i>thou didst burst.</i>	

Except in Latin words, such as, *in pace*, &c. in which it takes the sound of shut *é*, as will be seen hereafter.

N. B. The first *e* of *belette*, a weasel, *petit*, little, and all its derivatives and compounds, is commonly dropt in familiar conversation, so you must read *blette*, *ptit*, &c.

E mute,

E mute, followed in any syllable but the last of a word, by a consonant, retains its sound in the five following words:

jetter,* to throw.
 beson, twin.
 anspefsade, lancepesado.

desous, under.
 desus, upon.

Also in all words beginning in *ress*, but *ressuscite* and *ressayer*, in which it takes the sound of shut *é*; for except in these words, it takes either the sound of shut *é*, as in *ressusciter*, or of open *e* as will be seen hereafter.

E mute in the middle of a word.

As this article cannot be treated, without bringing in shut *é*, open *é* and all the other simple vowels, as well as the compounds, diphthongs, and nasals, which would be departing from my plan, viz. not to present to the scholar, as much as it can be avoided, any sound or vowel which has not been previously treated of; shall make this article the last of the first part of the book.

E mute, at the end of a word, is dropt as in English, in the words *fate*, *love*, but causes the consonant, which precedes it, to be articulated stronger.

EXAMPLES.

crabe, a crab.
 face, the face.
 âge, age.
 page, a page.
 tache, spot.
 cabale, cabal.
 cale, the hold of a ship.

mâle, the male of a species.
 fable, a fable.
 âme, the soul.
 sarcasme, sarcasm.
 cabane, a cottage.
 pape, the pope.

C

tartre,

* All the words in this article are not to be read by beginners.

tartre, *tartar*.
date, *date*.

cave, *den*, *cellar*.

Except in *juste* when immediately followed by a substantive, and in *alte*, when followed by *là*, as for example :

juste-ciel !* *just heaven* ! *alte-là*, *stop there*.

E mute, followed by *s* at the end of a word of more than one syllable, and by *nt* in the third persons plural of verbs only, is dropt, as well as *s* and *nt*, and, like in the foregoing article, causes the consonant, which precedes *es* or *ent*, to be articulated stronger.

EXAMPLES.

arcades, *arches*.
bravent, *they brave*.
casses, *thou breakest*.
dardent, *they dart*.
irelates, *thou dost adul-*
terate.

grenades, *pomegranates*.
hâtent, *they hasten*.
lames, *blades*.
menacent, *they threaten*.
nages, *thou swimmest*.

E shut.

This *e* is so called as it is pronounced without opening the mouth, and is generally known by an acute accent, (*é*). It is sounded short like the first *a* of the word *abate*.†

EXAMPLES.

abbé *an abbot*.
levé, *raised*.

abrégé, *abridgement*.
blé, *wheat*.

café,

* Not to be read by beginners.

† *E*, though not accented, is sounded like shut *é* in Latin words, *secb* as in *pace*, &c.

café, *coffee*.
 canapé, *sofa*.
 carré, *a square*.
 clarté, *brightness*.
 été, *the summer*.
 gré, *will, fancy*.
 vané, *winnowed*.

marché, *bargain*.
 pâté, *pie*.
 pavé, *pavement*.
 péché, *sin*.
 salé, *salted*.
 tâté, *felt*.
 thé, *tea*.

Except when followed by *s* at the end of a word, in which case it is sounded long, like the second *a* of the word *abate*.

EXAMPLES.

abbés, *abbots*.
 abrégés, *abridgments*.
 clartés, *lights*.
 degrés, *steps*.
 pâtés, *pies*.

pavés, *stones of a paved place*.
 péchés, *sins*.
 prés, *meadows*.

Also in the following words :

cédrat, *citron-tree*.
 cérat, *cerat*.
 dé, *a die, a thimble*.
 été,* *been*.
 zélé,* *zealous*.
 appétit,† *appetite*.
 témoin,† *a witness*.
 vélin,† *vellum*.

déjà, *already*.
 clémence,† ‡ *clemency*.
 clément,† *clement*.
 Février,† *February*.
 rébus,† *rebus*.
 thétière,† *a tea-pot*.
 Vénus,† *Venus*.
 aménité,* † *amenity*.

Likewise in all words ending in *ément*, and when followed by *s* in the middle of a word, but only in

adhésion,§ *adhesion*.
 César, *Cæsar*.

étésien, *etesian*.
 gésir, *to lie in the grave*.

C 2

Jésus,

* The first *e* only is long.
 † Not to be read by beginners.
 ‡ And all its derivatives and compounds.
 § All the words of this article, *César* excepted, not to be read by beginners.

tartre, *tartar*.
date, *date*.

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Except in *juste* when immediately followed by a substantive, and in *alte*, when followed by *là*, as for example:

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 César, *Cæsar*.

étésien, *etesian*.
 gésir, *to lie in the grave*.

C 2

Jésus,

* The first *e* only is long.

† Not to be read by beginners.

‡ And all its derivatives and compounds.

§ All the words of this article, *César* excepted, not to be read by beginners.

Jésus,† *Jesus.*
 léser, *to wrong.*
 léfine, *sparingness.*
 lésion, *damage.*
 résine, *resin.*

résistance, *resistance.*
 résister, *to resist.*
 résonnement, *a sound.*
 résonner, *to sound.*

And finally when followed by *ss* before shut *é* and its representatives, as in *cessé, pressai, &c.*

N. B. *E* mute, followed by a consonant, in any syllable but the last of a word, takes the sound of shut *é* short.

EXAMPLES.

affecta, <i>he affected.</i>	excelles, <i>thou excellest.</i>
anessie, <i>a she ass.</i>	flanelle, <i>flannel.</i>
bassette, <i>bassé, a kind of game.</i>	garenne, <i>a warren.</i>
cachette, <i>hiding-place.</i>	majesté, <i>majesty.</i>
exalté, <i>extolled.</i>	recette, <i>receipt.</i>
	réceptacle, <i>a shelter.</i>

Except, 1st, when followed by single *m* or *n*, in all words beginning by *emm*, *enn*, and in *nenni*, in which it takes the nasal sound; also in *femme*, and in words in which *m* is followed by *n*, such as *solemnel*, in which it takes the sound of *a* short, as will be observed hereafter.

2dly. When followed by two consonants, the first of which is *r*, as in *perdra*, in which case it takes the sound of half open *è*, as will be mentioned page 18.

3dly. When followed by double *s*, as in *Abbesse*, and a few other words, in which it takes likewise the sound of half open *è*, as will be seen, page 20.

4thly. In *jetter, besson, anspessade, dessous, dessus*, and in all words beginning by *ress*, *ressusciter* and *ressayer*.

† And all its derivatives and compounds.

ressayer excepted, as has been before taken notice of, page 13.

E mute, followed in a monosyllable or last syllable of a word, by one or more consonants, takes also the sound of shut *e* short.

EXAMPLES.

et, and.
archet, fiddle-stick.
barbet, a shagged dog.
clef, a key,
Est, the East.*

lacet, a lace.
menez, carry ye.
parler, to speak.
scel, a seal.
zest, a zest.

Except, 1st, in the following words in which it is long.

passagers, passengers.
pluriels,† plurals.
messagers, messengers.
vachers, cow-keepers.
clefs, keys.
nez, nose.

ménagers, saving men.
archets, fiddle-sticks.
archers, archers.
pieds,† feet.
chez, at.
serez, you will be.

and in all words ending in *rez*.

2dly, in *met*, he puts; *cancer, cancer*; and a few others, which will be given page 19; also in all foreign proper names ending in *er*, all monosyllables wherein *e* mute is immediately followed by *r* or *s*, in which cases it takes the sound of half open *e*, as will be observed hereafter.

3dly, in all words in which *e* mute is followed by *cs*, *fs*, *gs*, *ls*, *ps*, *ts*, but *clefs*, *pluriels* and *nez*, in which cases it has the sound of open *e*, as will be seen in the following pages.

C 3

E open.

* But not *est*, he is.

† Not to be read by beginners.

E open.

This *e* takes its name from the manner in which it is pronounced; it requires an opening of the mouth less or greater, according to the accent with which it is marked: for the greater facility, I will call the one *half-open e*, (*e demi ouvert*), and the other *open e*, (*e ouvert*).

Half-open E.

This *e* is known by a grave accent, and sounded something like the first *e* of *there*, or as *ai* in *air*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>ès</i> , of.	<i>exprès</i> , express, on purpose.
<i>abcès</i> , abscess.	<i>frère</i> , brother.
<i>accès</i> , access.	<i>Genèse</i> , Genesis.
<i>agrès</i> , the rigging of a ship.	<i>mère</i> , mother.
<i>alène</i> , an awl.	<i>mégère</i> , a shrew.
<i>anèlème</i> , analemma.	<i>nèfle</i> , medlar.
<i>artère</i> , an artery.	<i>caractère</i> , character.
<i>brème</i> , a bream.	<i>près</i> , near.
<i>carène</i> , the side and keel of a ship.	<i>très</i> , most, very.
<i>drèche</i> , malt.	<i>vachère</i> , she cow-keeper.
<i>dès</i> , since, from.	<i>zèle</i> , zeal.

Observe that *e* mute takes the sound of half-open *e*, ift, as has been mentioned before page 16, line 26, when it is followed by two consonants, the first of which is *r*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>bercèrent</i> , they racked.	<i>cerne</i> , a ring or circle.
<i>bergame</i> , a kind of hangings.	<i>cherche</i> , he seeks.
	<i>erras</i> , thou didst err.
	<i>ferme</i> ,

ferme, <i>firm</i> , also <i>a farm</i> .	préservâmes, <i>we preserved</i> .
herbage, <i>pasture</i> .	servage, <i>bondage</i> .
merle, <i>a black-bird</i> .	terme, <i>a term</i> .
perdra, <i>he will lose</i> .	verrez, <i>you will see</i> .
permettre, <i>to permit</i> .	revers, <i>the reverse</i> .
clergé, <i>clergy</i> .	

2dly. When, as has been observed page 17, it is followed by *r* in monosyllables and last syllables of foreign proper names.

EXAMPLES.

fer, <i>an iron</i> .	vers, <i>towards</i> .
mer, <i>the sea</i> .	Abner,
cher, <i>dear</i> .	Esther,
ver, <i>a worm</i> .	Haller,
verd or vert, <i>green</i> .	} <i>proper names</i> .

Also in the following words, as has been said before page 17.

met,* <i>he putt</i> .	amer, <i>bitter</i> .
cancer,† <i>cancer</i> .	outramer,† <i>ultramarine</i> .
Belvédér, <i>Belveder, a prospect-house</i> .	pater, <i>the Lord's prayer, also a confessor of Nuns</i> .
calender,† <i>calender, a Turkish friar</i> .	sphincter,† <i>sphincter, anatomical expression</i> .
belvédér,† <i>a kind of plant</i> .	after, <i>a kind of plant</i> .
Stathouder,† <i>Statholder</i> .	éther, <i>æther</i> .
niâchefer,† <i>dross of iron</i> .	magister,† <i>school-master</i> .
cuillier or cuiller,† <i>a spoon</i> .	gaster, <i>the lower belly</i> .
Quaker,† <i>Quaker</i> .	hyver,† <i>winter</i> .
cherlesker, <i>lieutenant general of the Ottoman armies</i> .	hier,† <i>yesterday</i> .
	enfer,† <i>the hell</i> .

3dly,

* And all its derivatives and compounds.

† Not to be read by beginners.

3dly, when followed by double *s*, but only in the following words:

abbefse, <i>an abbefs.</i>	déesse,* <i>a goddefs.</i>
ceſse, <i>I ceaſe.</i>	preſſe, <i>a preſs, alſo I preſs.</i>
confeſſe,* <i>confeſſion, alſo I confeſs.</i>	profeſſe,* <i>a profeſſed nun.</i>

Alſo in

acquieſce,* *I yield.*

And in all their derivatives, in which *ſe* or double *s* is followed by ſhut *e* or *ai*.

4thly, when followed by *s* in monosyllables.

EXAMPLES.

ceſ, <i>theſe, thoſe.</i>	meſ, <i>my.</i>
deſ, <i>ſome, alſo of or from the.</i>	ſeſ, <i>hiſ, her, iſ.</i>
leſ, <i>the, them.</i>	teſ, <i>thy.</i>
	eſt, <i>he iſ.</i>

Except in *Eſt*, the Eaſt, in which it takes the ſound of ſhut *e*, and is pronounced as it iſ ſpelt; as has been ſeen before.

Finally, in Latin words ending in *eſ*, ſuch as

ambageſ,* <i>preambleſ.</i>	opeſ,* <i>richeſ.</i>
-----------------------------	-----------------------

E open.

This *e* iſ known by a circumflex accent, and ſounded like the preceding, with this difference, that a long ſtreſſ iſ laid upon it, particularly when the following ſyllable endſ with *e* mute.

EXAMPLES.

* Not to be read by beginners.

EXAMPLES.

bêta, *a stupid fellow.*
 bêche, *a spade.*
 crêche, *a manger.*
 fête, *a holyday.*
 extrême, *extreme.*
 fenêtre, *a window.*

arrêtez, *stop ye.*
 pêcher, *to fish, also a*
peach-tree.
 revêt, *he clothes.*
 prêchèrent, *they preached.*

E mute takes the sound of open *e* when it is followed in a monosyllable, or the last syllable of a word by *cs*, *fs*, *gs*, *ls*, *ps*, *ts*, and *z*.

EXAMPLES.

becs, *bills.*
 chefs, *chiefs.*
 ballets, *ballets.*
 cepts, *vines, also fetters.*
 échecs, *chefs, also misfor-*
tunes.

appels, *appeals, challenges.*
 legs, *a legacy.*
 mets, *I put.*
 respects, *respects.*
 scels, *seals.*
 recez, *a register.*

Except in *clefts*, *nez*, and *pluriels*, in which, as has been before observed, it takes the sound of shut *é*.

I.

This vowel has two sounds, according as it is short or long.

N. B. This vowel, whenever named or spelt by itself, is long, and sounded like *ee* in the English word *bee*.

I is

I is short, 1st, when it makes a syllable by itself, or is the last letter of a syllable, and it is sounded like *i* in the English word *fit*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>alibi</i> , <i>alibi</i> .	<i>madrigal</i> , <i>madrigal</i> ,
<i>cri</i> , <i>cry</i> .	<i>niche</i> , <i>niche</i> , also <i>a trick</i> .
<i>défi</i> , <i>challenge</i> .	<i>pli</i> , <i>a plait</i> .
<i>édifice</i> , <i>a building</i> .	<i>peccavi</i> , <i>repentance</i> .
<i>gilet</i> , <i>a kind of waistcoat</i> .	<i>repli</i> , <i>a wrinkle</i> .
<i>ides</i> , <i>the ides</i> .	<i>véracité</i> , <i>veracity</i> .
<i>libertinage</i> , <i>libertinism</i> .	

Except in the following words, in which it is long, and sounded like *ee* in the English word *bee*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>api</i> , <i>a small kind of apple</i> .	<i>fixième</i> ,* <i>the sixth</i> .
<i>chile</i> , <i>chyle</i> .	<i>stile</i> , <i>style</i> .
<i>bénite</i> , <i>blessed</i> .	<i>tige</i> , <i>stalk</i> .
<i>bénitier</i> ,* <i>holy-water-pot</i> .	<i>Ivry</i> ,* <i>Iury, the name of a</i>
<i>sixain</i> ,* <i>a stanza of six</i>	<i>city in France</i> .
<i>verses</i> .	

Also in all words ending in *iment*; *aliment*, *piment*, *orpiment*, *sédiment*, *rudiment*, excepted; and any time *i* is followed by *r*, *se*, *z*, or is marked with a circumflex-accent.

EXAMPLES.

<i>ciment</i> ,* <i>cement</i> .	<i>iras</i> , <i>thou wilt go</i> .
<i>sentiment</i> ,* <i>sentiment</i> .	<i>finira</i> , <i>he will finish</i> .
	<i>lirez</i> ,

* Not to be read by beginners.

lirez, *you will read.*

abâtardirent, *they adul-*
terated.

ire, *anger.*

navire, *a ship.*

églises, *churches.*

alizes, *fruit of the lot-tree.*

bise, *North-wind.*

Mesire, *Sir.*

répartîtes, *you divided.*

Except in *dirai*, I will say, *dirais*, I would say, future and conditional or imperfect subjunctive of *dire*, to say, and its compound *redire*.

2dly, *i* is short when followed in any syllable, but the last of a word, by any consonant, except single *m* or *n*, which would make it nasal, as will be seen in treating of the nasal vowels; but if *m* or *n* is double, then it is sounded as in English, in the words *immortal*, *innate*.

EXAMPLES.

affermissent, *they strengthen.*

bâties, *buildings.*

chiffe, *a rag.*

divertissez, *you divert.*

énigme, *a riddle.*

fritte, *fried.*

griffes, *claws.*

inné, *innate.*

lippe, *pouting lip.*

immerfis, * *immerfive.*

nippé, *clothed.*

Except in the following words, in which it is long.

écrevisse, *a craw-fish.*

chiffre, † *number, cipher.*

registre, † *a register.*

isle, † *an island.*

cuisse, * *the thigh.*

squirre, * *schirrus.*

Also in the perfect of the subjunctive of verbs, which *i* is followed by *ff*.

EXAMPLES.

* Not to be read by beginners.

† And all its derivatives and compounds.

EXAMPLES.

finisse, *I might finish.* périssent, *they might perish.*
 partisses, *thou mightest set off.* bénisse, *I might bless.*

N. B. Verbs in *ir*, preceded by a consonant, such as *bâtir*, to build; *pâlir*, to grow pale, &c. have their present and perfect of the Subjunctive alike, the third person singular excepted; but *i* is long only in the perfect, to distinguish it from the present.

Observe likewise, that *i*, followed by double *l*, commonly renders the *l* liquid, in which case it has nearly the sound of the same letter in the English words *billiards*, *million*; or in this manner, which, I think, represents still better the liquid sound of *l*, viz. to sound *i* as usual, and double *l*, like *y* or *ye* in English, as, for example, *filles*, *grillage*, ought to be pronounced, as if they were spelt *fiye*, *griyage*, &c.

EXAMPLES.

pillage, <i>plunder.</i>	grillade, <i>broiled meat.</i>
habiller, <i>to dress.</i>	égrillarde, <i>a pert lass.</i>
billard, <i>billiard.</i>	peccadille, <i>a small fault.</i>
vétille, <i>a trifle</i>	famille, <i>family.</i>

L, though single, takes also the liquid articulation in the three following words:

Milbaut,*	} proper names.	gentil-homme,*	a noble-man.
Pardalbac,			

Observing that *l* is liquid only in the singular of this last, for it is quite dropt in the plural.

Exceptions

* Not to be read by beginners.

Exceptions to the above rules or words in which double *l* is not liquid, but keeps its natural sound.

Achille, *Achilles*.

argille, *potter's earth*.

armillaire, * *armillary*.

camomille, * *camomile*.

distiller, *to distil*.

idille, *an idyl*.

vaciller, *to reel*.

codicille, * *a codicil*.

cédille, *a cedilla*.

campanille, * *campanella*.

frilleux, * *chilly*.

Gilles, *Giles*.

imbécille, * *filly*.

mille, † *thousand*.

pupille, * *a pupil*.

si/labe, *a syllable*.

ville, † *a city*.

sybille, * *a sibyl*.

strigille, *an instrument used by the ancients to scrape their skin*.

tranquille, * † *quiet*.

3dly. *l* is short when followed in a monosyllable, or the last syllable of a word, by one or more consonants.

EXAMPLES.

appétit, *appetite*.

banir, *to banish*.

canif, *a pen-knife*.

débit, *delivery*, also *sale*.

élargir, *to widen*.

fisc, *public treasure*.

génitif, *genitive*.

habit, *a suit, a coat*.

il, *he or it*.

nid, *a nest*.

Strelitz, *Strelitz*.

petit, *little*.

salir, *to make dirty*.

tarif, *book of rates*.

venir, *to come*.

dit, † *he says*.

Also in the six following words, but only when in the singular number.

D

brebis,

* Not to be read by beginners.

† And all its derivatives and compounds.

‡ And its compound *redit*, which are the only third persons singular of verbs in which it is short.

ris, laugh.

souris,* a smile, also a

mouse.

reversis, reversis, a game
at cards.

Likewise in *vis*, a screw, both in the singular and plural, and finally in

redis, *I say again* or *thou,*
 &c.

which are the only first and second persons of a verb in which *i*, followed by *s*, at the end of a word, is short.

Except, ist, in the following words, in which it is founded long.

EXAMPLES.

désir, *wish.*

visir, *visier*.

tion, direction in which a gun is fired.

gun is fired.

soupir,* *a sigh.*

élixir, *elixir*.

2dly. In all third persons singular ending in *it*, but *dit* and *redit*, in which it is likewise long.

EXAMPLES.

perdit, *he lost.*

partit, *he departed.*

prévit,

* Not to be read by beginners.

prévit, *he foresaw.*
 médit, *he flanders.*
 dit, *he said.*

rit, *he laughs.*
 apprit, *he learned.*

And, finally, when *s* or *x* is the last letter of the word, or *i* is marked with a circumflex accent.

EXAMPLES.

agis, *I act.*
 écrivit, *he might write.*
 habits, *clothes.*
 aspics, *asps.*
 nids, *nests.*
 canifs, *pen-knives.*
 épis, *ears of corn.*

désirs, *desires.*
 perdrix,* *partridges.*
 remis, *restored.*
 gît (ci), *here lieth.*
 prix, *price, also prize.*
 chenils, *kennels.*

Except in *brebis*, *panaris*, *reversis*, *perdrix*, *souris*, and *ris*, in which it is short when they are in the singular number, also in *dis* and *redis*, which are the only persons of verbs ending in *is*, in which *i* is short; as has been seen before.

O.

This vowel has two sounds according as it is short or long.

N. B. This vowel, whenever named or spelt by itself, is long, and sounded as in the English word *old*.

O is short, 1st, when it makes a syllable by itself, or is the last letter of a syllable, and then it is sounded as in the English words *come*, *some*.

D 2

EXAMPLES.

* Only when plural, as well as *brebis*, *panaris*, *reversis*, *ris*, and *souris*.

EXAMPLES.

obéré, <i>greatly indebted.</i>	holà, <i>ho there! hold.</i>
obligé, <i>obliged.</i>	idole, <i>idol.</i>
odorat, <i>finelling.</i>	majorité, <i>majority.</i>
abolir, <i>to abolish.</i>	préceptorat, <i>tutorship.</i>
bobo, } <i>childish</i>	sole, <i>sole, a kind of fish.</i>
dodo, } <i>expressions.</i>	
	{ <i>a small</i>
	{ <i>hunt.</i>
	{ <i>sleep.</i>

Also in the following words, though followed by *s* and *z*.

cacozèle, <i>ill affection.</i>	philosophe, † <i>a philosopher.</i>
lofange, * <i>a losenge.</i>	profélyte, * <i>a profelyte.</i>
limosin, * <i>a brick-layer,</i>	profodie, * <i>profody.</i>
<i>also the name of a county</i>	profopopée, * <i>profopopæia.</i>
<i>in France.</i>	

Except, 1st, in the following words, in which it is sounded long, as in the English word *old*.

alcove, <i>an alcove.</i>	ho! ho!
blocus, * <i>blockade.</i>	boca, boca, <i>a kind of game.</i>
bolus, * <i>bolus.</i>	nodus, * <i>nodus.</i>
borax, <i>borax.</i>	rapfodie, * <i>rhapsody.</i>
chorus, * <i>chorus.</i>	roder, † <i>to ramble.</i>
crocus, * <i>crocus.</i>	sopa, <i>a sofa.</i>
decorum, * <i>decorum.</i>	storax, <i>storax.</i>
dodiner, <i>to pamper.</i>	toper, <i>to agree to.</i>
ésophage, <i>œsophagus.</i>	toton, * <i>totum, a play-tool.</i>
factotum, * <i>factotum.</i>	voter, <i>to vote.</i>

Also in the first syllable of *folio*, a folio-book; and in the third of *abrotone*, southern-wood.

2dly.

* Not to be read by beginners.

† And all its derivatives and compounds.

2dly. When it is followed by *re, s, z, tien, tion*, or when it is marked with a circumflex accent, in which cases it is likewise long.

EXAMPLES.

<i>pécore, a silly fellow.</i>	<i>posage, the laying of a</i>
<i>pores, pores.</i>	<i>stone.</i>
<i>métaphore, a metaphor.</i>	<i>émotion,* emotion.</i>
<i>alose, a shad-fish.</i>	<i>dévotion,* devotion.</i>
<i>apôtre, an apostle.</i>	<i>quotient,* quotient.</i>
<i>arroser, to water.</i>	<i>générosité, generosity.</i>
<i>dôme, a cupola.</i>	<i>prose, prose.</i>
<i>apozème, apozem.</i>	<i>Amazône, Amazon.</i>
<i>carnosité, fleshy excrescence.</i>	

2dly. *O* is short when followed in the same syllable (being not the last of a word) by any consonant, but *m* or *n*, which would render it nasal, as will be mentioned in treating of the nasal vowels, but if *m* or *n* is double, then it is sounded as in the English words *bonny, pommel*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>bonne, good, also a go-</i>	<i>hospice, a kind of hospital</i>
<i>verness.</i>	<i>for monks.</i>
<i>cosmographe, cosmographer.</i>	<i>larronesse, a thieving wo-</i>
<i>échalotte, scallion.</i>	<i>man.</i>
<i>folle, mad, foolish.</i>	<i>posséder, to possess.</i>
<i>grotte, grotto, hut.</i>	<i>révolte, revolt.</i>
<i>frisoter, to crisp.</i>	<i>soldat, a soldier.</i>
	<i>gommèrent, they gummed.</i>

Except in the following words, where it is long and founded as in *old*.

dosse,* *a plank*.
fosse,* *a grave or pit*.
grosse,* *big*.
osselet,† *a small bone*.

osseux,† *bony*.
rolle,* *a roll, or register*.
ossements,† *bones*.

3dly. O is short when followed in a monosyllable, or the last syllable of a word, by one or more consonants.

EXAMPLES.

<i>accroc</i> , <i>a rent in any thing</i> .	<i>sirup</i> , <i>sirup</i> .
<i>bachot</i> , <i>a small ferry-boat</i> .	<i>bémol</i> , <i>b flat in music</i> .
<i>cachot</i> , <i>a dungeon</i> .	<i>trop</i> , <i>too much</i> .
<i>lof</i> , <i>the loof of a ship</i> .	<i>loch</i> , <i>a log</i> .
<i>parasol</i> , <i>a parasol</i> .	<i>roc</i> , <i>a rock</i> .

Except, 1st, when followed immediately by *m* or *n*, in which cases it would take the nasal sound, as will be taken notice of hereafter.

2dly, when followed by *r*, in which case it is articulated long, with the sonorous sound it has in the English word *major*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Nord</i> , <i>the North</i> .	<i>corps</i> , <i>body</i> .
<i>accord</i> , <i>agreement</i> .	<i>fort</i> , <i>strong</i> , also <i>very</i> .
<i>or</i> , <i>gold</i> , also <i>now</i> .	<i>tort</i> , <i>wrong</i> .
<i>trésors</i> , <i>treasures</i> .	

3dly,

* And all its derivatives and compounds.

† Not to be read by beginners.

3dly, when *r* is final, or *o* is marked with a circumflex accent, in which cases it is sounded long and broad as in *old*.

EXAMPLES.

mots, words.

repos, rest.

flots, waves.

brocs, jugs.

rosignols, nightingales.

sirops, sirups.

os, a bone.

dépôt, deposite.

escrocs, sharpers.

Also in the two following words :

magot, a baboon.

*post, Latin word signifying
after.*

U.

The difference there is between the French and English sound of this vowel, and the prejudice which has so long prevailed, that it is almost impossible for an Englishman to attain the true accent of the French pronunciation, has rather increased the difficulty which beginners commonly experience, when trying the sound of this letter, which, I think with Chambaud, is pronounced nearly in the same manner as in the English words *volume, imposthume*; I always succeed in making beginners sound it properly, by pronouncing it myself two or three times, and making them observe that I bring my under-lip a little forward, fetching, at the same time, my breath from my stomach, without moving my tongue.

This

This letter has two sounds, according as it is short or long.

N. B. U, whenever named or spelt by itself, is long.

U is short, 1st, when it makes a syllable by itself or is the last letter of a syllable, and is sounded something like in *volume*.

EXAMPLES.

abattu, <i>cast down.</i>	uniforme, <i>uniform.</i>
brume, <i>a fog at sea.</i>	immunité, <i>immunity.</i>
cellule, <i>a cell.</i>	naturel, <i>temper,</i> also <i>na-</i>
déluge, <i>deluge.</i>	<i>tural.</i>
échu, <i>fallen,</i> also <i>due.</i>	punissant, <i>they punished.</i>
une, <i>one or a.</i>	utilité, <i>utility.</i>
gratitude, <i>gratitude.</i>	

Also, among words ending in *ument*, in the seven following.

document,* <i>instruction.</i>	monument, <i>a monument.</i>
tégument, <i>tegument.</i>	instrument, <i>an instrument.</i>
argument, <i>argument.</i>	jument, <i>a mare.</i>
émolument, <i>perquisites.</i>	

Except, 1st, in all words ending in *ument*, but the seven above, and when *u* is followed by *re*, in which cases it is long.

EXAMPLES.

crument,† <i>bluntly.</i>	durent, <i>they last.</i>
goulument,† <i>greedily.</i>	écurent, <i>they scour.</i>
allure, <i>gait.</i>	nature, <i>nature.</i>
cures, <i>cures.</i>	ingénument,† <i>ingenuously.</i>

2dly.

* This word and the six following not to be read by beginners.

† Not to be read by beginners.

2dly. When it is followed by *s*, *z*, or marked with a circumflex accent, in which cases it is long.

EXAMPLES.

désabusa, <i>he undeceived.</i>	buze, <i>a buzzard.</i>
excuser, <i>to excuse.</i>	lûmes, <i>we read.</i>
flûte, <i>a flute.</i>	reçurent, <i>they received.</i>

2dly. U is short when followed in the same syllable, being not the last of a word, by any consonant.

EXAMPLES.

absurde, <i>absurd.</i>	illustre, <i>to illustrate.</i>
balustrade, <i>ballisters.</i>	luttèrent, <i>they wrestled.</i>
crépuscule, <i>twilight.</i>	muscades, <i>nutmegs.</i>
discussif, <i>discussive.</i>	nocturne, <i>a nocturnal.</i>
expulserent, <i>they expelled.</i>	opuscule, <i>a little book.</i>
frustrer, <i>to frustrate.</i>	purgatif, <i>a purge.</i>
guttural, <i>guttural.</i>	réductible, <i>reducible.</i>
hurler, <i>to bowl.</i>	sépulchre, <i>sepulchre.</i>

Except, 1st, when followed by *m* or *n*, which would render it nasal, as will be seen hereafter.

2dly. When followed by *ss* only in the perfect of the subjunctive of verbs, in which case it is sounded long.

EXAMPLES.

aperçusse, <i>I might perceive.</i>	croissent, <i>they might grow.</i>
bousses, <i>thou mightest drink.</i>	dussions,* <i>we might owe.</i>
	fussiez,* <i>you might be.</i>
	lusse,

* Not to be read by beginners.

lufse, I might read.
mufses, thou mightest move.

puſſent, they might be able.

Also in the following word:

aumufſe, an aumeſs.*

And in the two following proper names in which double *l* is liquid, and consequently sounded like *y*, as has been before remarked, page 24, in treating of *i* followed by double *l*.

Nulli, Nulli.

Sulli, Sulli.

3dly. *U* is short when followed in a monosyllable, or the last syllable of a word, by one or more consonants.

EXAMPLES.

duc, a duke.

Sud, the South.

tuf, soft gravel-stone.

luth, a lute.

calcul, an account.

musc, musk.

statut, a statute.

tribut, a tribute.

Turc, a Turk.

ſalut, a bow, also ſalvation.

Also in the four following words:

pus,† I ſmell ſtrong, or thou, &c

put,‡ he or it ſmells ſtrong.

raſibus, cloſe.

pus, matter of an abſceſs.

Except, 1st, if followed by *m* or *n* which would render it nasal, as will be seen hereafter.

2dly. When *u* is followed by *r*, *s*, *x*, or if *s* is the final consonant, *pus*, *put*, and *raſibus*, excepted.

EXAMPLES.

* Not to be read by beginners.

† But not in *pus*, I was able; in which it is long.

‡ But not in *put*, he was able; in which it is long.

EXAMPLES.

azur, *azure*.
 blocus, *blockade*.
 flux, *tide*.
 luths, *lutes*.
 murs, *walls*.
 sucs, *juice*.
 obscurs, *obscure*.

Carolus, *Carolus, kind of coin*.
 reflux, *the ebb*.
 calculs, *reckonings*.
 substituets, *substitutes*.
 attribuets, *attributes*.

3dly. In all third persons singular of the present and perfect of the Indicative of verbs ending in *ut*, except in *put*, third person singular of the present of the Indicative of *puer*, and in all words ending in *ut*, when *u* is marked with a circumflex accent,

EXAMPLES.

dut, *he owed*
 effût, *the carriage of a gun*.
 crut, *he believed*.
 fut, *he was*.

vécût, *he might live*.
 apperçût, *he perceived*.
 put, *he was able*.
 bût, *he might drink*.

Y.

This vowel is sounded like *i*, observing that it is long, when it is the last letter of a syllable, if the following syllable ends in mute *e*, *es*, or *ent* in the third person plural of a verb.

EXAMPLES.

lusse, I might read.
musse, thou mightest move.

pusent, they might be able.

Also in the following word:

aumusse, an aumess.*

And in the two following proper names in which double *l* is liquid, and consequently sounded like *y*, as has been before remarked, page 24, in treating of *i* followed by double *l*.

Nulli, Nulli.

Sulli, Sulli.

3dly. *U* is short when followed in a monosyllable, or the last syllable of a word, by one or more consonants.

EXAMPLES.

duc, a duke.
Sud, the South.
tuf, soft gravel-stone.
luth, a lute.
calcul, an account.

musc, musk.
statut, a statute.
tribut, a tribute.
Turc, a Turk.
salut, a bow, also salvation.

Also in the four following words:

pus,† I smell strong, or thou, &c.
pus, matter of an abscess.

put,‡ he or it smells strong.
rasibus, close.

Except, 1st, if followed by *m* or *n* which would render it nasal, as will be seen hereafter.

2dly. When *u* is followed by *r*, *s*, *x*, or if *s* is the final consonant, *pus*, *put*, and *rasibus*, excepted.

EXAMPLES.

* Not to be read by beginners.

† But not in *pus*, I was able; in which it is long.

‡ But not in *put*, he was able; in which it is long.

EXAMPLES.

azur, *azure.*
 locus, *blockade.*
 flux, *tide.*
 luths, *lutes.*
 murs, *walls.*
 ucs, *juice.*
 obscurs, *obscure.*

Carolus, *Carolus, kind of*
coin.
 reflux, *the ebb.*
 calculs, *reckonings.*
 substituts, *substitutes.*
 attributs, *attributes.*

3dly. In all third persons singular of the present and perfect of the Indicative of verbs ending in *ut*, except in *put*, third person singular of the present of the Indicative of *puer*, and in all words ending in *ut*, when *u* is marked with a circumflex accent.

EXAMPLES.

ut, *he owed*
 fût, *the carriage of a*
gun.
 erut, *he believed.*
 ut, *he was.*

vécût, *he might live.*
 apperçût, *he perceived.*
 put, *he was able.*
 bût, *he might drink.*

Y.

This vowel is sounded like *i*, observing that it is long, when it is the last letter of a syllable, if the following syllable ends in mute *e*, *es*, or *ent* in the third person plural of a verb.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

y, there.
mystère, a mystery.
abyme, an abyss.
style, style.
abymment, they ruin.

analyses, thou analyest.
syllabe, a syllable.
hydre, a hydra.
étymologiste, etymologist.
analysent, they analyze.

Observe that, when in the middle of a word it stands for double *i*, it makes with the vowel that precedes it a compound vowel; but, if it is followed by a vowel, it makes with that vowel a diphthong, as will be seen hereafter.

LESSONS,

COMPOSED OF SIMPLE VOWELS.

LESSON I.

Une belle âme est le
 plus riche des trésors.

*An upright mind is the
 richest treasure.*

La terre procure à
 l'homme les choses pro-
 pres à supporter ses fa-
 cultés corporelles.

*The earth produces for
 man things proper to support
 his corporeal faculties.*

Il est ridicule et absurde
 de donner notre avis à
 l'homme déterminé à ne le
 pas accepter.

*It is ridiculous and absurd
 to give our advice to a man
 determined not to accept it.*

L'hypocrite

L'hypocrite est un être détestable : il cache ses vices avec le dehors plâtré du zèle le plus simulé, et, par des regards affectés, cherche à se procurer l'estime des hommes.

Unifiez la politesse avec la vérité.

La vertu est préférable à la fortune.

Il n'est pas possible de devenir docte, si l'étude n'attache pas l'esprit.

L'homme sage évite le vice comme la peste.

Les hommes s'occupent à s'attrapper et pas à s'obliger.

Il y a de la vertu à pardonner nos ennemis.

Parle juste, et tu seras admiré.

La vertu de nos pères sert de reproche à nos vices.

The hypocrite is a detestable being : he conceals his vices with the white-washed outside of the most disssembled zeal, and seeks, by affected looks, to acquire the esteem of men.

Unite politeness with truth.

Virtue is preferable to fortune.

It is not possible to become learned, if study does not engage the mind.

The wise man avoids vice as the plague.

Men occupy themselves in over-reaching, and not in obliging one another.

It is virtuous to pardon our enemies.

Speak sensibly, and thou shalt be admired.

The virtue of our forefathers serves for a reproach to our vices.

LESSON II.

Notre âme est immortelle et elle existera après notre mort.

Il y a de la sagesse et de la justice à ne pas punir les méprises comme les crimes commis de propos délibéré et avec malice.

The soul is immortal and exists after our death.

It is wisdom as well as justice not to punish mistakes as crimes committed with deliberation and malice.

E

L'homme

L'homme sage est sur
ses gardes avec ses en-
nemis.

Le véritable ami ne
flatte pas, et dût-il affliger,
il dit la vérité.

La générosité est la
vertu favorite des belles
âmes.

L'avarice est le signe
le plus sur de la petitesse
de l'esprit.

L'agriculture est le plus
utile des arts.

Le tonnerre a des effets
terribles et admirables.

La colère est à éviter,
car elle avilit l'homme et
l'égale à la brute.

*A wise man is upon his
guard against his enemies.*

*A true friend does not
flatter, but speaks the truth
though it may grieve.*

*Generosity is the favourite
virtue of noble souls.*

*Covetousness is the most
certain mark of a shallow
mind.*

*Agriculture is the most
useful of arts.*

*Thunder has dreadful
and admirable effects.*

*Passion ought to be avoid-
ed, for it degrades man and
puts him upon a level with
brutes.*

SECTION II.

OF THE SIMPLE NASAL VOWELS.

These vowels are no other than the simple ones fol-
lowed by *m* or *n*, and they are so called from the man-
ner in which they are pronounced, as part of the air,
commonly sent forth in speaking, passes through the
nose in pronouncing them.

They are twelve in number, viz.

AM, AN, EM, EN, IM, IN, OM, ON, UM, UN,
YM, YN.

N. B.

N. B. All these vowels are nasal in any syllable but the last of a word, only when followed by any consonant but *m* or *n*;* for, if followed by *m* or *n*, such as in *comme*, *annales*, *damner*, &c. they lose the nasal sound and retain their natural one; likewise, when followed by a vowel, they do not take the nasal sound, as then *m* or *n* is not in the same syllable, but is the first letter of the next syllable; as, for example, in *ami*, *brunir*, *a* and *u* are not nasal, though followed by *m* and *n*, because *m* and *n* are not in the same syllable, but the first letters of the second.

AM.

This vowel is sounded something like *an* in the English word *want*, and is short or long according to the letters by which it is followed.

Am is short either in the first or last syllable of a word.

EXAMPLES.

ambrier, to perfume with <i>ambergris</i> .	ramper, to creep.
bamboche, a dwarf.	décampé, gone away.
flambart, a fire-brand.	champart, field-rent.
jambage, side-post in architecture.	dam, loss.
lambel, label in heraldry.	champ, field.
pampré, decked with vine-leaves.	épampra, he stripped the vine of its leaves.

E 2

Except

* In this exception are not included *grammaire*, adverbs ending in *amment* and *emment*, nor words beginning in *emm*.

Except when the syllable following it, in the same word, ends in *e*, *es*, also *ent*, in the third person plural of verbs, in which cases it is long.

EXAMPLES.

crampe, <i>the cramp.</i>	camphre, <i>camphire.</i>
ambregris, <i>ambergris.</i>	décampent, <i>they march off.</i>
flambent, <i>they singe.</i>	lamps, <i>lamps.</i>
jambes, <i>legs.</i>	hampe, <i>the staff of a</i>
rampent, <i>they creep.</i>	<i>halbert.</i>
estampes, <i>cuts or prints.</i>	

Also in monosyllables and last syllable of words, *s* being final.

EXAMPLES.

camp <i>s</i> , <i>camp<i>s</i>.</i>	champ <i>s</i> , <i>field<i>s</i>.</i>
--------------------------------------	--

EXCEPTIONS.

1st. *Am* is not nasal in proper names, such *Abraham*, *Amsterdam*, &c. but sounded as in *madam*, except in *Adam* and *Samson*, which are pronounced as if they were spelt *Adan*, *Sanson*.

2^{dly}. *Am* neither keeps its natural sound nor the nasal one in *flamme*, *enflammer*, *damnable*, *damnation*, *damner*, and their compounds, but the broad sound of *a*, as if they were spelt *flâme*, *enflâmer*, &c.

EXAMPLES.

flamme, <i>flame.</i>	damnable, <i>damnable.</i>
enflammer, <i>to set in a</i>	condamner, <i>to condemn.</i>
<i>flame.</i>	

3^{dly}.

3dly. *AM* retains the nasal sound long in *grammaire*, but not in *grammairien*, and in all adverbs ending in *amment*.

AN.

This vowel is sounded like *an*, and short or long according to the letters by which it is followed.

EXAMPLES.

ancrage, <i>anchorage</i> .	déplantaſſe, <i>I might pluck</i>
bandagiſte, <i>truss-maker</i> .	up.
brelander, <i>to game</i> .	devançâmes, <i>we out-ran</i> .
candidat, <i>candidate</i> .	étranger, <i>foreign</i> .
avancèrent, <i>they advanced</i> .	franchirent, <i>they leaped</i>
répandez, <i>you spread</i> .	over.
débanda, <i>he untied</i> .	Janſéniſte, <i>a Janſeniſt</i> .

Except when the ſyllable following it, in the ſame word, ends in *e*, *es*, alſo *ent*, in the third perſon plural of verbs, in which caſes it is long.

EXAMPLES.

vante, <i>I boast</i> .	ſéracent, <i>they dreſs the</i>
tranches, <i>slices</i> .	flax.
tolérance, <i>tolerance</i> .	ſcandes, <i>thou ſcandeſt</i> .
tiſſérande, <i>weaver's wife</i> .	ſangles, <i>girdles</i> .
ſupplantent, <i>they ſupplant</i> .	ſalamandre, <i>a ſalamander</i> .
ſuſſiſante, <i>ſelf-conceited wo-</i>	retranchent, <i>they retrench</i> .
<i>man</i> .	réſiſtance, <i>reſiſtance</i> .

And when followed in the same syllable by *c* or *s*.

EXAMPLES.

sanction,* <i>sanction.</i>	transcrire, <i>to transcribe.</i>
sanctuaire,* <i>the holy of holies.</i>	transformas, <i>thou didst transform.</i>
lanspeçade, <i>lancepesado.</i>	

And in the following words, and their derivatives and compounds, in the first syllable of which *a*, as has been said before, takes the nasal sound, though it be not followed by *n*.

EXAMPLES.

gagnage, <i>plowed ground</i>	gagner, <i>to win.</i>
<i>where deer are used to feed.</i>	

AN in monosyllables or making the last syllable of a word, either absolutely or with a consonant, is short.

EXAMPLES.

ban, <i>a ban, a proclamation.</i>	divan, <i>divan.</i>
ruban, <i>a riband.</i>	cabestan, <i>the capstan of a ship.</i>
vatican, <i>the pope's palace.</i>	talisman, <i>talisman.</i>
charlatan, <i>a quack.</i>	chambellan, <i>chamberlain.</i>
banc, <i>a bench.</i>	milan, <i>a kite.</i>
flanc, <i>flank.</i>	
tang, <i>rank.</i>	

Also

* Not to be read by beginners.

Also in the following words :

gland, acorn.	infant,* <i>infante</i> , a son of
tissérand, weaver.	Spain or Portugal.
quand,* <i>when</i> .	gant, a glove.
géant,* <i>a giant</i> .	chant, song, singing.
bréant,* <i>syrking</i> , kind of	éléphant, an elephant.
bird.	plant, a plant.
enfant,* <i>a child</i> .	aimant,* † <i>loadstone</i> .
croissant,* † <i>the crescent</i> .	quant,* <i>as for</i> .

Except in the following words, in which it is long,

artisan, tradesman.	blanc, white.
partisan, partisan.	franc, free.
courtisan,* <i>a courtier</i> .	sang, blood.
tyran, a tyrant.	étang, a pond.

Also in any word ending in *and* and *ant*, but those mentioned line 2 of this page, and any time that *s* is the final letter of the word.

EXAMPLES.

répands, I spread.	cadrans, dials.
bancs, benches.	adjutant, an adjutant.
brigands, robbers.	suffragans, suffragants.
marchand, shopkeeper.	manant, a clown.
rangs, rants.	étant, being.
turbans, turbans.	savant, learned.

EM.

This vowel is sounded like *an*, and short or long according to the letters which follow it.

EM

* Not to be read by beginners.

† But not in *croissant*, growing; gerund of *croître*.

‡ But not in *aimant*, loving; gerund of *aimer*.

EM is short in the first syllables of a word.

EXAMPLES.

emballage, <i>packing up.</i>	empêchas, <i>thou hinderedst.</i>
embarras, <i>trouble.</i>	emphase, <i>emphasis.</i>
embargo, <i>an embargo.</i>	désemparé, <i>to disable.</i>
embellirent, <i>they adorned.</i>	désemplissent, <i>they empty.</i>
emblaver, <i>to sow with corn.</i>	ressemblèrent, <i>they resembled.</i>
empalent, <i>they empale.</i>	
démembré, <i>dismembered.</i>	

Also in *Luxembourg*, a proper name, which is the only one in which *em* keeps the nasal sound.

Except when the syllable following ends in *e*, *es*, or *ent*, in the third persons plural of verbs, in which cases it is long.

EXAMPLES.

tremble, <i>an asp-tree.</i>	ressemblent, <i>they resemble.</i>
temples, <i>churches.</i>	trembles, <i>thou quakest.</i>
démembrent, <i>they dismember.</i>	assemble, <i>I assemble.</i>
exemple, <i>example.</i>	membres, <i>limbs.</i>

EM final is to be found only in the two following words, viz. *temps*, *time*, and all its compounds, in which it is long, and * *printemps*, the *spring*, in which it is short when singular; for *em* is not nasal in *hem*, in Latin and foreign names, such as *Sem*, *Sichem*, &c. but sounded as in English.

EXCEPTIONS.

* Not to be read by beginners.

EXCEPTIONS.

1st. *EM* is nasal in all words beginning with *em*,* and their compounds, also in all adverbs ending in *emment*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>emmancher, to hast.</i>	<i>emmenez, you carry away.</i>
<i>emmariner, they man a ship.</i>	<i>emmitras, thou dost consecrate a bishop.</i>
<i>emménage, I furnish a house.</i>	<i>remmenasse, I might carry back.</i>
<i>emmanché, new hasted.</i>	<i>emmi, in the middle.</i>

2dly. *EM* neither takes the nasal sound nor its natural one, but that of *a* short in the following words :

<i>emme, pronounce fam, a woman.</i>	<i>solemnisation,† solemnization.</i>
<i>emmelette, a silly woman.</i>	<i>solemniser, to solemnize.</i>
<i>solemnel, solemn.</i>	<i>solemnité, solemnity.</i>
<i>solemnellement,† solemnly.</i>	

3dly. *EM* takes the sound of *am* in *madam*, in the following words :

<i>indemniser, to indemnify.</i>	<i>indemnité, indemnity.</i>
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 EN.

This vowel has three different sounds.

1st.

* Proper names excepted, for it is sounded in them as in English.

† Not to be read by beginners.

ist. It is sounded like *em* any time it is not preceded by *é* or *i*,* and is short or long according to the letters by which it is followed.

EN is short in any syllable but the last of a word.

EXAMPLES.

<i>étendard, a standard, colours.</i>	<i>aventure, adventure.</i>
<i>dentrifice, dentrifice</i>	<i>pentacorde, a lyre with five cords.</i>
<i>enfilade, a row of rooms.</i>	<i>apprentisage, prenticeship.</i>
<i>enjamber, to stride over.</i>	<i>térébenthine, turpentine.</i>
<i>démenti, lie.</i>	<i>refendent, they cleave.</i>

And in the four following words though derived from Latin and Greek.

<i>encyclopédie,† encyclopedia.</i>	<i>nomenclature, nomenclature.</i>
<i>enclitique,† enclitic.</i>	
<i>nomenclateur,† remembrancer.</i>	

Except when the next syllable ends in *e*, *es*, and *ent*, in the third persons plural of verbs, in which case it is long.

EXAMPLES.

<i>décence, decency.</i>	<i>prébende, a prebend.</i>
<i>sentent, they feel or smell.</i>	<i>cendres, ashes.</i>
<i>centre, centre.</i>	<i>prendre, to take.</i>
<i>entendent, they hear.</i>	<i>légendes, legends.</i>
<i>gendres, sons-in-law.</i>	<i>encre, ink.</i>
<i>sentences, sentences.</i>	

EXCEPTIONS.

* Except in *abdomen*, *amen*, &c. in which *en* is sounded as in the English word *men*, as will be seen page 49, and in *Mentor*, *examen*, &c. in which *en* is sounded as *aint* in *saint*, as will be seen page 49.

† Not to be read by beginners.

EXCEPTIONS.

EN is nasal in the following words though followed by *n* and *o*.

ennui,* *weariness*.
ennuyeux,* *wearisome*.
ennuyer,* *to weary*.
désennuyer,* *to divert*.

nenni, *no, not at all*.
ennoblir, *to make noble*.
enorgueillir,* *to make proud*.

EN in monosyllables, or when it makes the last syllable of a word, either absolutely or with a consonant, is short.

EXAMPLES.

en, <i>in</i> .	piment, <i>India-pepper</i> .
prend,† <i>he takes</i> .	froment, <i>wheat</i> .
gingeng, <i>gingeng, a kind of plant</i> .	ferment, <i>ferment</i> .
cent, <i>an hundred</i> .	jument, <i>a mare</i> .
dent,† <i>a tooth</i> .	serpent, <i>serpent</i> .
président, <i>président</i> .	Avent, <i>the Advent</i> .
hareng, <i>herring</i> .	régent, <i>regent</i> .
accent, <i>accent</i> .	gent, <i>people or nation</i> .
accident, <i>accident</i> .	sergent, <i>a serjeant</i> .
firmament, <i>firmament</i> .	orpiment, <i>orpine</i> .
agent, <i>agent</i> .	sarment, <i>a twig of vine</i> .
entregent,* <i>an industrious and genteel way of pushing one's self forward</i> .	serment, <i>oath</i> .
argent, <i>money</i> .	arpent, <i>acre</i> .
	présent,‡ <i>present or gift</i> .
	testament, <i>will, testament</i> .
	relent, <i>musty</i> .

Also

* Not to be read by beginners.

† And all its derivatives and compounds.

‡ But not *présent* when it means *to be present*.

Also in the three following words, though ending with *s*.

encens, frankincense. sens, sense.
prends, I take or thou*
takest.

Except in all words ending in *d* and *t*, but those just given; and in all those ending with *s*, *encens*, *prends*, and *sens*, excepted.

I

EXAMPLES.

<i>refend, partition-wall.</i>	<i>régens, regents.</i>
<i>talent, talent.</i>	<i>medicamens, medicines.</i>
<i>aveuglement, blindly.</i>	<i>mens, I lie or thou liest.</i>
<i>aliment, food.</i>	<i>dents, teeth.</i>
<i>Occident, the West.</i>	<i>cens, quit-rent.</i>
<i>vent, wind.</i>	<i>dépens, expences.</i>
<i>entend, he hears.</i>	<i>entends, I hear.</i>
<i>supplément, supplement.</i>	<i>éléments, elements.</i>
<i>parent, parent.</i>	<i>ressens, I feel.</i>
<i>harengs, herrings.</i>	<i>jumens, mares.</i>
<i>gens, people.</i>	

Observing that *ent* is not nasal in the last syllable of the third persons plural of verbs, but sounded like a mute at the end of a word, as has been said before page 14.

2dly. EN, in all words derived from the Greek and Latin, is sounded, as has been taken notice of before, page 46, as in the English word *men*.

EXAMPLES.

* And all its derivatives and compounds.

EXAMPLES.

abdomen, <i>abdomen</i> .	gluten, <i>glue</i> .
ciclamen, <i>ciclamen</i> , a kind of plant.	amen, <i>amen</i> .
cérumen, <i>excrement of the</i> ear.	gramen, <i>grass</i> .
	hymen, <i>marriage</i> .
	omen, <i>an omen</i> .

Except in *encyclopédie*, *enclitique*, *nomenclateur*, *nomenclature*, in which, as has been seen page 46, it takes the sound of *em*; and in *Mentor* and *pensum*, in which it takes the sound of *ain*, in the word *saint*, as will be seen in the following article.

3dly. *EN* takes the sound of *ain*, in the English word *saint*, in the following words, in which it is short :

commensurable,* <i>commen-</i> <i>surable</i> .	Agen, <i>the name of a town</i> .
examen, <i>examination</i> .	Benjamin,* <i>Benjamin</i> .
agenda, <i>memorandum</i> .	Eden, <i>the garden Eden</i> .
benjoin,* <i>a kind of aroma-</i> <i>tic gum</i> .	placenta, <i>placenta</i> .
lichen, <i>lichen</i> , a kind of plant.	béhen or bechen, <i>behen</i> , a kind of plant.
Mentor, <i>Mentor</i> .	pensum, <i>pensum</i> , <i>task</i> .
commensurabilité,* <i>com-</i> <i>mensurability</i> .	Européen,* <i>European</i> .
	Cananéen,* <i>Cananean</i> .
	Galiléen,* <i>Galilean</i> .

Observing that when *en* is final, it becomes long, if *s* is added to it.

EXAMPLES.

examens, <i>examinations</i> .	Européens,* <i>European</i> .
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F

IM.

* Not to be read by beginners.

IM.

This vowel is sounded like *ain* in *saint*, and always short in the first syllables of a word.

brimbale, *a brake.*
 grimpons, *we climb.*
 imbibé, *imbibed.*
 impulsif, *impulsive.*
 imprimer, *to print.*
 gimblette, *jumbals.*

imbécille, *filly.*
 impeccable, *impeccable.*
 pimpant, *gaudy.*
 impur, *impure.*
 improbable, *improbable.*
 importunité, *importunity.*

Except when in the last syllable but one of a word ending in *e*, *es*, also *ent*, in the third persons plural of verbs, in which cases it is long.

EXAMPLES.

nimbe, <i>circle of light round</i>	simples, <i>simples.</i>
the head of saints.	timbre, <i>stamp.</i>
grimpent, <i>they climb.</i>	limbes, <i>limbo.</i>

IM final is to be found only in *interim* and foreign proper names, such as *Sélim*, *Ibraïm*, &c. in which it is sounded as in English.

IN.

This vowel is sounded like *im*, and always short in the first syllables of a word.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

surintendant, <i>superintendant.</i>	singularité, <i>singularity.</i>
rinsèrent, <i>they rinsed.</i>	rescindant, <i>a demand to obtain a rescision.</i>
redingote, <i>great coat.</i>	printemps, <i>the spring.</i>
lingot, <i>ingot.</i>	inviter, <i>to invite.</i>
infirmes, <i>infirm.</i>	grincer, <i>to gnash.</i>
gingembre, <i>ginger.</i>	

Except when it is followed by *c* or *s* in the same syllable, and when the syllable following, in the same word, ends in *e*, *es*, or *ent*, in the third persons plural of verbs, in which cases it is long.

EXAMPLES.

absinthe, <i>wormwood.</i>	insculper, <i>to engrave.</i>
distinctif, <i>distinctive.</i>	vintes, <i>you came.</i>
inscrire, <i>to inscribe.</i>	parvinrent, <i>they attained.</i>
tinmes, <i>we held.</i>	dindes, <i>turkeys.</i>
cinglent, <i>they lash.</i>	province, <i>a county.</i>
grince, <i>I gnash.</i>	singe, <i>a monkey.</i>

Also in the perfect subjunctive of *venir*, *tenir*, and their compounds.

EXAMPLES.

vinsse, <i>I might come.</i>	tinses, <i>thou mightest hold.</i>
survinsent, <i>they might come unexpectedly.</i>	continsse, <i>I might contain.</i>

IN, in monosyllables or making the last syllable of a word, either absolutely or with a consonant, is short.

EXAMPLES.

schelling, <i>a shilling.</i>	chérubin, <i>cherubin.</i>
médecin,* <i>a physician.</i>	jardin, <i>garden.</i>
lin, <i>flax.</i>	vélin, <i>vellum.</i>
jasmin, <i>jessamin.</i>	fantassin, <i>foot-soldier.</i>

Except if *c*, *s*, or *x*, is the last letter of the word, in which case it is long.

EXAMPLES.

zinc, zink, <i>a kind of fossil.</i>	provins, <i>layers of a vine.</i>
mutins, <i>mutinous.</i>	basins, <i>basons.</i>
pins, <i>pine-trees.</i>	chemins, <i>roads.</i>
Sphinx, <i>Sphinx.</i>	lapins, <i>rabbits.</i>

Also in the third person singular of the perfect of the Indicative and of the Subjunctive of *venir*, *tenir*, and their compounds.

EXAMPLES.

vint, <i>he came.</i>	détint, <i>he retained.</i>
tint, <i>he might hold.</i>	prévint, <i>he might prevent.</i>
obtint, <i>he attained.</i>	and in oing,* <i>hog's grease.</i>
parvint, <i>he might obtain.</i>	

* Not to be read by beginners.

OM.

This vowel is sounded something like *on* in the English word *won't*, and is always short in the first syllables of a word.

EXAMPLES.

accomplir, <i>to accomplish.</i>	domptable; <i>easy to be</i>
combat, <i>combat.</i>	<i>tamed.</i>
indompté, <i>not tamed.</i>	Lombards, <i>the Lombards.</i>
ombrage, <i>shadow, suspicion.</i>	pompèrent, <i>they pumped.</i>
promptitude, <i>quickness.</i>	rompirent, <i>they broke.</i>
retombons, <i>we fall again.</i>	trompât, <i>he might deceive.</i>
bombarder, <i>to bombard.</i>	

Except in the following words, in which it is long :

présomption,* *presumption*, présomptueux,* † *presumptuous.*

And when the syllable following, in the same word, ends in *e*, *es*, also *ent*; in which cases it is likewise long.

EXAMPLES.

colombe, <i>a dove.</i>	hécatombes, <i>hecatombs.</i>
pompe, <i>pomp or pump.</i>	détrompent, <i>they undeceive.</i>
nombres, <i>numbers.</i>	comte, <i>earl.</i>
tent, <i>they reckon.</i>	comble, <i>height.</i>

F 3.

EXCEPTIONS.

* Not to be read by beginners.

† And its derivatives.

EXCEPTIONS.

OM does not take the nasal sound in the three following words, but retains the short sound of *o*, *m* being dropt in them :

automne, *autumn*.
colomne, *a column*.

colomnade, *colonnade*.

Observing that *m* is not dropt in *automnal*, *autumnal*, which is founded as *autumnal* in English.

OM, in monosyllables or when it makes the last syllable of a word, either absolutely or with a consonant, is short.

EXAMPLES.

plomb, *lead*.
dom or don, *dom* or *don*.
renom, *fame*.

aplomb, *level*.
nom, *name* or *noun*.
furnom, *surname*.

Except when *s* or *t* is the last letter of a word, for then it is long.

plombs, *lead-works*.
prompt, *quick*.

pronoms, *pronouns*.
rompt, *he breaks*.

ON.

This vowel is founded like *om*, and short in the first syllables of a word.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

frontispice, <i>frontispiece.</i>	concurrément, <i>jointly.</i>
blondin, <i>a fair young man.</i>	grondassent, <i>they might</i>
fondamental, <i>fundamental.</i>	<i>scold.</i>
inonda, <i>he overflowed.</i>	longitude, <i>longitude.</i>
mondanité, <i>pride.</i>	nonchalamment, <i>carelessly.</i>
prononcer, <i>to pronounce.</i>	rondache, <i>buckler.</i>
affronter, <i>to dare.</i>	

Except when it is followed in the same syllable by *e* or *s*, and when the syllable following, in the same word, ends in *e*, *es*, also *ent*, in the third persons plural of verbs, in which cases it is long.

EXAMPLES.

consterné, <i>affrighted.</i>	conjoncture, <i>conjunction.</i>
constamment, <i>constantly.</i>	inconstance, <i>inconstance.</i>
constater, <i>to verify.</i>	conjonctif, <i>conjunctive.</i>
once, <i>ounce.</i>	ondes, <i>waves.</i>
grondent, <i>they scold.</i>	éponge, <i>sponge.</i>
fondre, <i>to melt.</i>	répondent, <i>they answer.</i>

ON in monosyllables or in making the last syllable of a word, either absolutely or with a consonant, is short.

EXAMPLES.

jonc, <i>rush.</i>	cordon, <i>a string.</i>
furibond, <i>furious.</i>	vagabond, <i>vagabond.</i>
mont, <i>mount.</i>	gond, <i>hinge.</i>
giraumont, <i>a kind of plant.</i>	rodomont, <i>a bully.</i>
jambon, <i>a gammon of bacon.</i>	pont, <i>bridge.</i>
	charbon, <i>coal.</i>

Also

Also in all the first persons plural of the present Indicative and Imperative of verbs, in which *on*, though followed by *s*, is short.

EXAMPLES.

avons, we have.
parlons, let us speak.
buons, we drink.

sentons, let us feel.
mordons, we bite.
lisons, we read.

Except in the following words, in which it is long.

tronc, a trunk.
bond, rebound.
fond, bottom, also he melts.*
blond, fair.
long, long.
front, forehead.

plafond, cieling.
rond, round.
oblong, oblong.
donc, then.
dont, of which.

Also in the third persons plural of verbs ending in *ent*.

EXAMPLES.

feront, they will make.
embelliront, they will
adorn.
prendront, they will take.

font, they do.
verront, they will see.
ennobliront, they will make
noble.

And any time *s* is the last letter of a word.

EXAMPLES.

* And all its compounds.

EXAMPLES.

trons, <i>trunks</i> .	gonds, <i>hinges</i> .
flacons, <i>flacons</i> .	chardons, <i>thistles</i> .
torchons, <i>towels</i> .	marrons, <i>chestnuts</i> .
font, <i>the font where</i>	monts, <i>mounts</i> .
<i>children are baptized.</i>	vivrons, <i>we shall live</i> .
recevrons, <i>we will receive.</i>	mettrons, <i>we shall put</i> .
diron, <i>we shall say</i> .	

Except in the first persons plural of the present of the Indicative and Imperative, in which *on*, though followed by *s*, is short, as has been seen before.

 UM.

This vowel has three sounds, the first of which cannot be represented by any English one, and must be earned from the master.

UM, when articulated with its first sound, is to be found only in

parfum, perfume,

in which it is short, but long when *s* is added to it, as —

parfums, perfumes.

As well as in

humble, humble.

humblement, humbly.

UM

UM takes the sound of *on* in the three following words, observing that it is short in the two first and long in the last.

factum, a memorial.

umble, a kind of salmon.

pensum, *pensum*, a task.

UM in all other words is articulated like *ome* in the English word *come*.

EXAMPLES.

centumvir, *centumvir*.

sacrum, religion.

maximum, the chief thing.

post-scriptum, *post-scriptum*.

forum, court of justice.

tum.

rum, *rum*.

UN.

This vowel has two sounds, the first and the second of *un*.

When it takes the first sound of *un*, it is short.

EXAMPLES.

un, one, also *a* or *an*.

brun, brown.

chacun, every body.

Verdun, name of a town.

alun, alum.

Lundi, Monday.

commun, common.

importun, troublesome.

Except when in monosyllables or the last syllable of a word *u* is final, in which case it is long.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

nerpruns, *buckthorn-trees.* *communis, common.*
 importuns, *troublesome.* *tribuns, tribunes.*

Also in

défunt, *deceased.* emprunt, *loan.*

And when the syllable following *un* ends in *e*, *es*, and *ent*, in the third persons plural of verbs.

EXAMPLES.

défunte, *deceased.* emprunte, *I borrow.*
 empruntes, *thou borrowest.* empruntent, *they borrow.*

UN takes the sound of *un* (*on*) only in the two following words:

Dunkerque, *name of a junte, junto, a cabal.*
town.

 YM, YN.

These two vowels are sounded like *im* and *in*, and subject to the same rules.

LESSONS

LESSONS

UPON THE SIMPLE AND SIMPLE
NASAL VOWELS.

LESSON I.

Le vent est un être invisible, dont les effets sont surprenans.

Réfléchis avant de parler, et tu parleras avec sagesse et prudence.

Il est très commun dans le monde de juger des personnes et des choses par l'apparence.

Les petits esprits ne sont pas propres à entreprendre des choses d'importance, car ils considèrent trop long-tems avant de prendre un parti, et même après, ils balancent encore s'ils l'exécuteront ou non.

L'homme le plus petit s' imagine un Être de grande importance.

Si ton ami t'offense, évite de répondre sur le champ, et prends garde de montrer à personne ton

The wind is an invisible being, whose effects are surprising.

Reflect before thou speakest, and thou shalt speak with wisdom and prudence.

It is very common in the world to judge persons and matters by the appearance.

Little minds are not fit to undertake affairs of importance, for they deliberate too long before they resolve on a measure; and even afterwards, they hesitate whether or no they shall put it in execution.

The most insignificant man imagines himself a Being of importance.

*If thy friend offend thee, avoid an immediate reply, and take care thou shewest not thy grief on this account
chagrin*

chagrin à ce sujet ; un instant après, tes sens étant rassés, ton chagrin se dissipera, et tu sentiras alors l'avantage de ne pas s'abandonner à sa colère.

Les petites personnes sont promptes à se mettre en colère.

D'après la façon de penser d'après, un homme sans argent est un corps sans âme.

Un bon commencement est un signe d'une bonne fin.

Une once de prudence vaut une livre d'esprit.

to any body ; an instant after, thy senses being calm, thy chagrin will dissipate, and thou shalt feel the advantage of not abandoning one's self to passion.

A little pot is soon hot.

According to the present way of thinking, a man without money is a body without a soul.

A good beginning makes a good ending.

An ounce of prudence is worth a pound of wit.

L E S S O N II.

PROVERBS.

A cheval donné on ne regarde pas à la bride.

A donner et à prendre on se méprend facilement.

Argent comptant porte médecine.

Contentement passe richesses.

Chacun cherche son semblable.

Fin contre fin, or à fin, fin et demi.

You must not look a gift horse in the mouth.

In giving and taking there is mistaking.

Ready money is a remedy.

Contentment is beyond riches.

Like loves like.

Diamond against diamond, or diamond cuts diamond.

G

Les

Les bons comptes font
les bons amis.

Le bon marché tire
l'argent de la poche.

A l'impossible nul n'est
tenu.

Chacun a son talent.

Il ressemble au camelot,
il a pris son pli.

L'adresse surmonte la
force.

Les tonnerres d'Avril
présagent l'abondance.

Un trop grand respect
est suspect.

Le mérite est rarement
récompensé.

Il est près de son éter-
nité.

Plus on se hâte de
monter, plus on est sujet
à tomber.

On se repent rarement
de ne pas trop parler.

Le chagrin passe avec le
tems.

Le vent, les femmes,
et la fortune, sont sujets à
changer.

*Even reckoning makes
long friends.*

*A good bargain is a pick-
purse.*

*There is no flying with-
out wings.*

All cannot do all.

*He will sooner break than
bend.*

*Policy goes beyond
strength.*

*When April blows his horn,
'Tis good for hay and corn.*

*Full of courtesy, full of
craft.*

*Desert and reward seldom
keep company.*

*His candle burns in the
socket.*

*Hasty climbers have sud-
den falls.*

Silence seldom does harm.

*Time and thought quell
the heaviest grief.*

*Women, wind, and for-
tune, are given to change.*

SECTION III.

OF THE COMPOUND VOWELS.

These vowels, which are no other than the simple ones, are so called, when two or three joined together give but one sound, upon which may be laid as great a stress as one pleases.

They are thirty-six in number, viz.

AE, AI, AIE, AO, AOU, AU, AY, AYE, EA, EAI, EAU, EE, EI, EO, EOI, EU, EUI, EY, IE, OE, OEI, OEU, OI, OU, OUE, OUI, UA, UAI, UE, UEI, UEU, UI, UO, UOI, UOIE, UU.

All these compound vowels, *ou* and *aou* excepted, have exactly the same sound as the simple ones, and are short or long according to the rules which have been given in treating of the simple vowels.

AE.

This vowel is become obsolete, and is to be found only in old books, in words derived from Greek and Latin, in which it takes the sound of shut *é*, such as *Ægypte*, which is pronounced as if spelt *Egypte*, &c.

Observe that it takes the sound of *a* long in *Caenois*, an inhabitant of Caen.

AI.

This vowel has four different sounds.

I. It takes the sound of *a* short in *St. Aignan*, a proper name, which is pronounced as if spelt *Anian*.

II. It takes the sound of mute *e* in the gerund, first person plural of the present of the Indicative, all the persons of the imperfect of the same mood, and the first person plural of the Imperative of the verb *faire*, to do or make, and all its compounds.

EXAMPLES.

faisant, doing. *défaisoit*,* *he undid*.
dé faisons, *we undo* or *let us* *surfaisant*, *exacting*.
undo.

Also in the following words:

faisable, *feasible*. *faiseur*,* *doer*, *maker*.

N. B. *AI* is to be met with in these words only in old books, for they are now spelt with *e* instead of *ai*, thus — *fesant*, *dé fesoins*, *dé fesoit*, &c.

III. *AI* takes the sound of shut *e* short: when in any syllable but the last of a word it is followed ist by *ch*.

EXAMPLES.

fraichit, *the wind blows*. *rafraichir*, *to cool* or *refresh*.
rafraichissons, *we refresh*. *rafraichissent*, *they refresh*.

Except

• Not to be read by beginners.

Except when *i* is marked with a circumflex accent, or *ch* is followed by *e* mute, in which cases it takes the sound of half-open *è*.

EXCEPTIONS.

fraiche, fresh.

fraicheur, coolness.*

2dly. When followed by *d*.

EXAMPLES.

aider, to help.

plaident, they plead.

aidons, we assist.

plaidâtes, ye pleaded.

aidâmes, we helped.

laide, ugly.

Except in the persons of *aider*, in which *d* is followed by *e*, *es*, *ent*, and in the substantive *aide*, in which it takes the sound of half-open *è*.

EXAMPLES.

aide, a mate, also I help.

aides, thou helpest.

aides, the excise.

aide, he helps.

aident, they assist.

3dly. When followed by *f*, *g*, *l*, *m*.

EXAMPLES.

raifort, horse-radish.

aigrir, to make sour.

alaigre, cheerful.

aile, a wing.

aimer, to love.

vinaigre, vinegar.

G 3

Except

* Not to be read by beginners.

Except in the two following words, in which it takes the sound of half-open *è*.

aile, *ale*.

vraiment, *truly*.

Observe that when *ai* is followed by double *l*, *ai* takes the broad sound of *a* in all; and double *l*, being liquid, is sounded, as has been seen before, page 24, in treating of *i*, like *y* or *ye*, in English.

EXAMPLES.

bataille, *battle*.
pailles, *straws*.
vaillant, *valiant*.
taillis, *coppice*.

taille, *tax*, also *I cut*.
bailli, *bailiff*.
raillaissent, *they might yawn*.

Except in the present, gerund, participle, three persons singular and third plural of the present of the Indicative and Subjunctive of *travailler*, in which *ai*, being short, causes it to be sounded with *ll*, like *i* in English.

EXAMPLES.

travailler, *to work*.
travaillant, *working*.
travaillé, *wrought*.

travaille, *I work* or *work*
thou.
travailles, *thou workest*.
travaillent, *they work*.

4thly. *AI* is sounded like shut *é* short, when followed by *n*.

EXAMPLES.

domaine, *domain*.
capitaine, *a captain*.

laine, *wool*.

Except

Except in the verb *trainer*, and its derivatives, in words wherein *i* is marked with a circumflex accent, in which cases *ai* takes the sound of half-open è.

EXAMPLES.

<i>misaine</i> , <i>mizzen</i> .	<i>dégainent</i> , <i>they draw</i> .
<i>traîne</i> , <i>I drag</i> .	<i>haine</i> , <i>hatred</i> .
<i>traînes</i> , <i>thou languishest</i> .	<i>chaîne</i> , <i>a chain</i> .
<i>trainent</i> , <i>they pull about</i> .	<i>enchaînes</i> , <i>thou chainest</i> .
<i>gaine</i> , <i>a sheath</i> .	

5thly. When followed by *r*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>abstrairas</i> , <i>thou wilt ab-</i>	<i>attraira</i> , <i>he will entice</i> .
<i>strait</i> .	<i>flairèrent</i> , <i>they did smell</i> .
<i>plairons</i> , <i>we shall please</i> .	<i>éclairâmes</i> , <i>we lighted</i> .
<i>affairé</i> , <i>busy</i> .	

Except when *r* is followed by *c* or *e* mute, in which cases it takes the sound of half-open è.

EXAMPLES.

<i>éclaircir</i> , <i>to clear up</i> .	<i>éclaircîrent</i> , <i>they cleared</i> .
<i>dromadaire</i> , <i>a dromedary</i> .	<i>up</i> .
<i>chaire</i> , <i>a pulpit</i> .	

6thly. When followed by *s*.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

aisé, <i>easy.</i>	appaîsa, <i>he appeased.</i>
déplaisir, <i>displeasure.</i>	fraîsi, <i>cinders.</i>
glaisé, <i>done over with clay.</i>	laizard, <i>lizard.</i>

Except if *s* is followed in the same syllable by *e* mute, *am*, *an*, *in*, and *on*, in which cases it takes the sound of half-open *è*.

EXAMPLES.

aîse, <i>glad, also ease.</i>	afsaisonnâmes, <i>we seasoned.</i>
plaisamment, <i>pleasantly.</i>	braîse, <i>live coals.</i>
déplaisant, <i>disagreeable.</i>	raisin, <i>grapes.</i>

7thly. When followed by *ff*.

EXAMPLES.

abaisé, <i>pulled down.</i>	dégraîsa, <i>he scoured.</i>
aîselle, <i>the arm-pit.</i>	épaîsir, <i>to thicken.</i>
laisâmes, <i>we left.</i>	vaiselle, <i>dishes and plates.</i>
paîsez, <i>graze ye.</i>	aîse, <i>axle-pin.</i>

Except if *ff* is followed by *an*, *on*, *eur*, *eau*, and *e* mute, in which cases it takes the sound of half-open *è*.

EXAMPLES.

abaisant, <i>letting down.</i>	graîse, <i>fat.</i>
dégraîseur, <i>a scourer.</i>	repaissons, <i>we feed upon.</i>
vaisseau, <i>a ship.</i>	naissance, <i>birth.</i>

Observing

Observing that *aïsse*, an axle-tree, is not included in this exception.

8thly. When followed by *t* and *v*.

EXAMPLES.

abstraite, *abstracted*.
maitresse, *mistress*.
laité, *suckled*.

maltraitent, *they ill use*.
retraites, *retreats*.
glaive, *swords*.

Except when *i* is marked with a circumflex accent, in which case it takes the sound of half-open *è*.

EXAMPLES.

chambres, *the rooms, closets*, *paîtront*, *they will graze*.
Éc. of a house. *traître*, *a traitor*.
saite, *top*. *naîtra*, *he will be born*.
maître, *master*.

AI, in monosyllables or when it makes the last syllable of a word, either absolutely or with *d* and *t*, takes the sound of shut *é* short.

EXAMPLES.

J'ai, *I have*.
J'irai, *I will go*.
parfait, *perfect*.

parlai, *I spoke*.
laid, *ugly*.
portrait, *portrait*.

Also in

je sais, *merry*.
sais, *I know*.
sais, *thou knowest*.

hais, *I hate*.
hais, *thou hatest*.

Which

Which are the only first and second persons of verbs ending with *ais*, in which *ai* takes the sound of shut *a*.

Except in the following word, in which it takes the sound of half-open *è*.

vrai, true.

Only when it is an adjective and followed by a substantive, such as

le vrai sens de la loi, the true sense of the law.*

2dly. In all the first persons singular of verbs ending in *ai*, when followed immediately by *je*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>ai-je? have I?</i>	<i>mettrai-je? will I put?</i>
<i>irai-je? shall I go?</i>	<i>serai-je? shall I be?</i>
<i>avançai-je? did I advance?</i>	

3dly. In the third person singular of *faire*, and its derivatives and compounds:

fait, he makes.

And, finally, in all words ending with *r*, *s*, or *x*, *gais*, *bais*, and *sais*, excepted, and when *i* is marked with a circumflex accent.

EXAMPLES.

<i>plaids, affizes.</i>	<i>éclairs, lightnings.</i>
<i>délais, delays.</i>	<i>surfaix, surcingle.</i>

forfaits,

* Not to be read by beginners.

crimes.
 expences.
 air, also a tune.
 charms.

laid, ugly.
 plaît, he pleases.
 naît, he is born.
 paît, he grazes.

N. B. *Al*, followed by *l* in a monosyllable or last syllable of a word, retains the sound of *a* short, *i* setting only to give to *l* a liquid sound, and *ail* is sounded together like the pronoun *I* in English.

EXAMPLES.

ail, garlic.
 email, enamel.
 ail, a lease.

détail, an account.
 attirail, train for artillery.
 éventail, a fan.

Unless *s* be added to them, in which case it is sounded broad and long, as in *bataille*, page 66.

EXAMPLES.

sérails, seraglios.
 portails, gates.

éventails, fans.
 détails, particulars.

AIE.

This vowel takes the sound of half-open *è*, but *e* is dropped.

EXAMPLES.

zagaie, zagay.
 haies, hedges.

plaies, wounds.
 chônaie, a grove of oaks.

AO.

AO.

This vowel is to be found only in the two following words, in which it takes the sound of *o* short.

aoriste, *aorist*.

extraordinaire,* *extraordinary*.

Also in the following, in which it takes the sound of *o* long.

la Saone, *la Saone, a river*.

AOU.

This vowel is to be met with only in the three following words, in which it takes the sound of *oo* in *poor* or *too*.

Août, *August*, also the *harvest*.

aoûter, *to ripen*.
aoûteron, *a reaper*.

AU.

This vowel is sounded like *o* in *come* or in *old*, according as it is short or long.

AU, making a syllable by itself, or being the last letter of any syllable, but the last of a word, in words of more than one syllable, is long.

EXAMPLES.

* *A* is dropt in this word only in familiar conversation, otherwise *a* and *o* keep each their natural sound, and make a diphthong, as will be seen hereafter.

EXAMPLES.

aubade, *music*.
 applaudir, *to applaud*.
 ravaudage, *botching*.
 épaulette, *shoulder-trap*.
 jaunâtre, *yellowish*.
 plausible, *plausible*.
 fauteuil, *arm-chair*.
 clabauder, *to bawl*.
 jauger, *to gage*.
 aumuce, *aumess*.
 taupin, *black-swarthy-man*.

amirauté, *admiralty, also
 admiralship*.
 mijaurée, *an indolent wo-
 man*.
 vaurien, *a good-for-nothing
 fellow*.
 sauvage, *savage*.
 autant, *as much*.
 appauvrir, *to impoverish*.
 centaure, *a centaur*.
 taure, *an heifer*.

Except in the following words, in which it is short:

aubépine, *white-thorn*.
 cauchemar, *night-mare*.
 audace,† *audacity*.
 auditeur,* *auditor*.
 auditoire,* *audience*.
 aubépin, *white-thorn*.
 raucité, *hoarseness*.
 audience,* *audience*.
 audition,* *hearing*.
 caudataire, *train-bearer to
 the pope*.
 frauduleux,* *fraudulent*.
 laudanum, *laudanum*.
 augure, *omen, also augur*.
 Augustin, *Augustine-friar*.
 aumelette, *a kind of pan-
 cake*.

authentique,†* *authentic*.
 automate, *automaton*.
 autoriser, *to authorize*.
 cautère, *an issue*.
 mauviète,* *a lark*.
 gaudéamus,* *merry-ma-
 king*.
 naufrage, *wreck*.
 auguste, *august*.
 hydraulique,†* *hydraulic*.
 taupinambour,* *Jerusalem
 artichoke*.
 autographe, *autography*.
 autorisation,* *authoriza-
 tion*.
 autorité, *authority*.
 tautologie,* *tautology*.

H

And

* Not to be read by beginners.

† And all its derivatives and compounds.

And any time *au* is followed by *r*, *mijaurée* and *vaurien* excepted.

AU, followed in any syllable but the last of a word by a consonant, is long, and sounded like *o* in *old*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>chauffage</i> , <i>fuel</i> .	<i>échauffaison</i> , <i>overheating of</i>
<i>aulne</i> , <i>alder-tree</i> .	<i>one's self</i> .
<i>chaufson</i> , <i>sock</i> .	<i>aussi</i> , <i>also</i> .
<i>hausser</i> , <i>to raise</i> .	<i>fauslaire</i> , <i>forgery of writings</i> .
	<i>faux-filer</i> , <i>to falsify</i> .

Except in the following words, in which it is short.

<i>augmenter</i> ,* <i>to augment</i> .	<i>holocauste</i> , <i>burnt sacrifice</i> .
<i>austère</i> ,* <i>austere</i> .	<i>auspice</i> , <i>omen</i> .
<i>caustique</i> ,* † <i>a caustic</i> .	<i>austral</i> , <i>southern</i> .

AU, making a monosyllable of itself or being the last syllable of a word, is short, and sounded like *o* in *come*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>farrau</i> , <i>a frock</i> .	<i>étau</i> , <i>a vice</i> .
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Also in

crapaud, *toad*.

Except in the following words, in which it is long and sounded like *o* in *old*.

<i>au</i> , <i>to the</i> .	<i>mauvais</i> ,* <i>bad</i> .
<i>vau</i> (<i>à vau l'eau</i>), <i>all gone</i>	
<i>to wreck</i> .	

Also

* And all its derivatives and compounds.

† Not to be read by beginners.

Also in words ending in *aud*, *auds*, *aut*, *auts*, and *aux*; *crapaud*, excepted.

EXAMPLES.

<i>rustaud</i> , bumpkin.	<i>faut</i> , it must.
<i>chaud</i> , warm, also heat.	<i>chaux</i> , lime.
<i>réchauds</i> , chafing-dishes.	<i>prévaux</i> , I prevail.
<i>vaut</i> , he or it is worth.	<i>farraux</i> , frocks.

AY.

This vowel, when compound, is found at the end of words only in old books, and is sounded like shut *é*.

EXAMPLES.

lay, a secular man. *gay*, merry.

Which are now spelt *lai*, *gai*, &c.

Except in *May*, which is still spelt *Mai* or *May*.

AYE.

This vowel is to be found in the present of the Indicative and Subjunctive, in the future, imperfect Subjunctive and Imperative of verbs ending in *ayer*, in which *a* takes the sound of shut *é* and *y* the liquid sound it has in *you*, observing that *e* is dropt.

EXAMPLES.

paye, *I pay.*
étayes, *thou proppesst.*

effrayent, *they frighten.*
essaye, *he tries.*

Also in

paye, *pay or salary.*

AYE is also to be found in the present of the Subjunctive and in the Imperative of the verb *avoir*, as well as in the third persons plural of the present of the Indicative, the three persons singular and third plural of the present of the Subjunctive, and in the Imperative of *traire*, and its compounds, in which it takes the sound of half-open *è*.

EXAMPLES.

j'aye, *I may have.*
ayes, *thou mayest have.*
ayent, *they may have.*
aye, *have thou.*
trayent, *they milk.*

soustrayes, *thou mayest sub-*
stract.
abstraye, *he might abstract.*
distrayent, *they might di-*
vert.

EA.

This vowel, which is always preceded by *g*, is sounded like *a*, and subject to the same rules, *e* being put before *a* only to give to *g* the sound of *j*.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

abigeat, <i>cooling liquor made of oranges.</i>	érigeâtes, <i>you erected.</i>
abrégea, <i>he shortened.</i>	engageasse, <i>I might engage.</i>
mangeas, <i>thou eatest.</i>	obligeât, <i>he might oblige.</i>
mangeable, <i>fit to eat.</i>	dégageassent, <i>they might extricate.</i>
arrangeâmes, <i>we put in order.</i>	dérangeasses, <i>thou mightest put out of order.</i>

EAI.

This vowel, which is always preceded by *g*, takes the sound of shut *é*, *e* serving only to give to *g* the soft sound of *j*, as has been seen before in treating of *ea*.

It is to be found in the following word :

geai, *a jay.*

And in all the first persons singular of the perfect of the Indicative of verbs ending in *ger*.

EXAMPLES.

engageai, <i>I engaged.</i>	échangeai, <i>I exchanged.</i>
égrugeai, <i>I grated.</i>	dirigeai, <i>I directed.</i>
égorgeai, <i>I murdered.</i>	désobligeai, <i>I disobliged.</i>

EAU.

This vowel is sounded like *o* in *come*.

EXAMPLES.

escabeau, *a stool.*
berceau, *a cradle.*
eau, *water.*

a picture.
hameau, *a hamlet.*
chapeau, *a hat.*

Except when followed by *x* or *te*.

EXAMPLES.

perdreaux, young partridges.
seaux, pales.
vaisseaux, ships.

veaux, *calves*.
beauté, *beauty*.
nouveaueté,* *novelty*.

Also in *beau*, when followed by a substantive, as, for example :

un beau cheval, *a fine* un beau tems, *fine weather*,
horse. beaucoup, *much or many.*

ÉE.

This vowel is sounded like shut é long.

EXAMPLES.

caducée, *caduceum*.
lycée, *lyceum*.
idées, *ideas*.

mausolée, *mausoleum*.
gelée, *frost*.
cheminées, *chimneys*.

EI.

This vowel is sounded like shut *é* short.

EXAMPLES.

pleige, *a pledge.*
baleine, *a whale.*

seigle, *rye.*
la Seine, *name of a river.*

Except in the following words, in which it takes the sound of half-open *è* long.

seine, *a large fishing net.* reine, *a queen.*
seize,* *sixteen.*

Observe that *ei*, followed by *l* in a monosyllable and last syllable of a word, or by double *l* in the middle of a word, retains the sound of shut *é* short; and *l*, either single or double, being then liquid, is sounded like *y* or *ye* in the English word *you*.

EXAMPLES.

soleil, *the sun.*
vermeil, *lively red.*
sommeillons, *we sleep.*

sommeil, *sleep.*
corneille, *a crow.*
veillèrent, *they watched.*

Except in monosyllables or last syllables of words ending in *eils*, in which *ei* takes the sound of half-open *è* long.

EXAMPLES.

orteils, *toes.*

conseils, *advice.*

EO.

* And all its derivatives and compounds.

EO.

This vowel, which is always preceded by *g*, takes the sound of *o*, *e* serving only to give to *g* the sound of *j*, is to be found in the two following words, in which it is sounded short, as *o* in *come*.

George, *George*.

Georgiques,* *Georgics*.

And in the four following, in which it takes the sound of *o* in *old*.

geolage, *the jailor's fee*.
geolier,* *jailer*.

geole, *a jail*.
geolière,* *a jailer's wife*.

EOI.

This vowel, which is always preceded by *g*, is to be found in the imperfect of the Indicative of verbs terminated in *ger*; in the two first persons singular and third plural of which it takes the sound of open *è*, and that of shut *é* short, in the third person singular; because *e* serves only to give to *g* the sound of *j*, as has been seen before in treating of *ea*.

EXAMPLES.

obligeois, *I did oblige*.

engageoit, *he did engage*.

dérangeois, *thou didst put
out of order*.

mangeoient, *they did eat*.

érigeoit, *he did erect*.

Observe that *eoi* is a diphthong and not a compound vowel in *bourgeois* and *villageois*, as will be seen hereafter.

EU.

* Not to be read by beginners.

EU.

This vowel has three different sounds.

Its first and natural sound is that of mute *e* in monosyllables and first syllables of words, vide page 12.

EXAMPLES.

nepveu, <i>nephew</i> .	bleu, <i>blue</i> .
feu, <i>fire</i> .	jeune, <i>young</i> .
Hébreu, <i>Hebrew</i> .	jeu, <i>play</i> .

Also

peux, *I can or thou can'st*. peut, *he can*.

Observing that, when it is followed by *r*, it takes exactly the sound of *er* in the word *her*, *Monsieur* excepted, as well as in *gageure* and *mangeure*, in which it takes the sound of *u* long, as will be seen hereafter.

EXAMPLES.

peur, <i>fear</i> .	demeure, <i>abode</i> .
beurre, <i>butter</i> .	heures, <i>hours</i> .

And when followed by *s*, *t*, *x*, or marked with a circumflex accent, a long stress must be laid upon it, except in *peux* and *peut*, as has been seen before.

EXAMPLES.

eux, <i>they</i> .	jeûne, <i>fast</i> .
veux, <i>I will or thou wilt</i> .	bleus, <i>blue</i> .
veut, <i>he is willing</i> .	deux, <i>two</i> .

Its

Its second sound is that of *o* short in the two following words :

fil^leu^l, *god-son*.

fil^leu^le, *god-daughter*.

Its third sound is that of *u* short.

EXAMPLES.

eu, *had*.

eunuque,* *an eunuch*.

Eustache, *proper name*.

Except in the participle of the verb *avoir*, when it is plural or feminine, and in the perfects of the same verb, in which it takes the sound of *u* long.

EXAMPLES.

eus, *had*.

eusses, *thou mightest have*.

eue, *had*.

eûmes, *we had*.

j'eus, *I had*.

eussent, *they might have*.

eûrent, *they had*.

Also in the following words :

gageure, *wager*.

mangeure, *nibbling*.

EUI.

This vowel, which is always followed by *l*, takes the sound of mute *e* in monosyllables or first syllables of words, vide page 12, *e* being dropt in it and serving only to give to *l* a liquid sound, which, as has been said before,

* Not to be read by beginners.

before, is expressed by pronouncing *l* like *y* or *ye* in English.

EXAMPLES.

cerfeuil, *chervil*.

deuil, *mourning*.

seuil, *the threshold of a door*.

écureuil, *a squirrel*.

chevreuil, *a roe-buck*.

Observing that it is long when *s* is added to it.

EXAMPLES.

écureuils, *squirrels*.

chevreuils, *roe-bucks*.

EY.

This vowel is to be found in the three persons singular and third plural of the present of the Indicative and Subjunctive, and in the Imperative of *grasseyer*, to lisp, in which *e* takes the sound of shut *é* short, and the liquid sound it has in *you*.

EXAMPLES.

grasseye, *I lisp* or *I may* grasseyent, *they lisp* or *may*,
lisp. *&c.*

grasseyes, *thou lispest* or grasseye, *lisp thou*.
mayest, &c.

Also in

grasseyement, *lisp*ing.

EY

ER at the end of words takes the sound of *short i*.

EXAMPLES.

dey, dey, a Turkish officer. Duverney, a proper name.

Observing that it is long when followed by *s*.

IE.

This vowel takes the sound of *i* long, which, as has been seen page 22, is uttered like *ee* in the English word *bee*.

EXAMPLES.

rôties, toasts.

modestie, modesty.

prie, I pray.

supplies, thou beseechest.

calomnie, he slanders.

envient, the envy.

Messie, Messiah.

OE.

This vowel, which is never found but in the beginning of a word, is sounded like *short é*.

EXAMPLES.

oeconome, a steward.

oeconomiser, to be saving.

oeconomat, stewardship.

oecuménique, oecumenic.

OEL

OEL.

This vowel is sounded like *eui*, vide page 82.

EXAMPLES.

oeil, *an eye.* oeillade, *an ogle.*
 oeillère (dent), *eye-tooth.* oeillet, *a pink.*

OEU.

This vowel takes the sound of *e* mute in monosyllables or first syllables of a word, vide page 12.

EXAMPLES.

oeuf, *an egg.* voeu, *a vow.*
 boeuf, *an ox.*

Observing that it is long when in a monosyllable or last syllable of a word ending in *r*, *s*, or *x*.

EXAMPLES.

voeux, *vows.* coeur, *heart.*
 boeufs, *oxen.* sœurs, *sisters.*

I

OL.

OL.

This vowel has three different sounds.

I. It takes the sound of shut *é* in the following words:

foible, *weakly*.
foiblement, *weak*.
foiblesse, *weakness*.

foiblir, *to give way*.
affoiblir, *to weaken*.

Also in the third person singular of the imperfect of the Indicative and Subjunctive of verbs.

EXAMPLES.

avoit, *he had*.
aimoit, *he loved*.
mentoit, *he did lie*.
serviroit, *he would serve*.

étoit, *he was*.
bénissoit, *he did bless*.
feroit, *he would be*.
vivroit, *he could live*.

II. It takes the sound of half-open *è* long; 1st, in the first and second persons singular and third plural of the imperfect of the Indicative and Subjunctive of verbs.

EXAMPLES.

j'avois, *I had*.
dormois, *thou didst sleep*.
partiroient, *they would set off*.

punissois, *I did punish*.
ferois, *thou wouldst do*.
entendroient, *they could bear*.

2dly. In all the tenses of verbs which have more than two syllables in the present of the Infinitive.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

paroître, <i>to appear.</i>	reparoîtra, <i>he will appear</i>
reparoissant, <i>appearing</i>	again.
again.	reconnoissent, <i>they may re-</i>
reconnois, <i>I recollect.</i>	collect.
méconnoît, <i>he forgets.</i>	disparoîtrois, <i>I would dis-</i>
disparoissions, <i>we disappear.</i>	appear.
connoissez, <i>you know.</i>	connoîtroient, <i>they should</i>
disparoissent, <i>they disappear.</i>	know.
paroissois, <i>thou didst ap-</i>	reconnoissois, <i>I did recollect.</i>
pear.	

Also in the following words :

connoissance, <i>acquaintance.</i>	connoissable, <i>that may be</i>
reconnoissance, <i>gratitude.</i>	known.
méconnoissable, <i>not to be</i>	reconnoissable, <i>easy to be</i>
known.	known again.
méconnoissance, <i>ingrati-</i>	
tude.	

3dly. In the following names of nations and countries.

Ecossois,	a Scotchman.
Milanois.	} Names of counties, also the inhabitants of them.
Béarnois.*	
Charolois.	
Nivernois.	
Ferrarois.	
Saintongeois.*	
Caenois.	
Lyonnois.*	
Orléannois.*	
Soissonnois.*	
Bourbonnois.	
Rouennois.*	
I 2	Hollandois,

* Not to be read by beginners.

Hollandois, *a Dutchman.* Anglois, *an Englishman.*
 Laponois, *a Lapland.* Irlandois, *an Irishman.*
 Polonois, *a Pole.*

Observing that, in all other cases not mentioned here, it makes a diphthong, as will be seen hereafter.

III. It takes the sound of *o* short in the following words :

coignée, *a hatchet.* coignafse, *wild quince.*
 coignassier,* *wild quince-* coigner, *to knock.*
 tree.

Observing that these words, according to the French Academy, are now spelt without *i*.

OU.

This vowel is the only one that does not take the sound of a simple vowel: it takes that of *ou* in *you*, *could*, or that of *oo* in *poor*, *too*, according as it is short or long.

OU is sounded short as in *you*.

I. When it makes a syllable by itself or is at the end of any syllable, but the last of a word. 1st, when it is followed by *b* and *c*.

EXAMPLES.

* Not to be read by beginners.

EXAMPLES.

oubli, *forgetfulness.*houblon, *hops.*foubrette, *a waiting-woman.*bouche, *the mouth.*déboucler, *to unbuckle.*doublure, *lining.*radouber, *to refit.*troubler, *to disturb.*couchèrent, *they will lie.*mouchettes, *snuffers.*

Except in the following words, and their derivatives and compounds, in which *ou* takes the sound of *oo* in *too*.

douçain,* *a kind of apple-tree.*douce, *sweet.*pouce, *thumb, also an inch.*

Also when *c* is followed by *h*.

EXAMPLES.

couche, *a bed, also lying-in.*mouches, *flies.*escarmouche, *skirmish.*cartouches, *cartridges.*boucher, *to stop.*

Observing that *coucher*, *moucher*, *toucher*, and their derivatives and compounds; also *bouche*, the mouth, and *fouche*, a stump of a tree, are not included in this exception.

2dly. When followed by *d*, *f*, *g*.

I 3

EXAMPLES.

* Not to be read by beginners.

EXAMPLES.

écroulement, <i>falling.</i>	soûl,* <i>drunk.</i>
écrouler, <i>to tumble down.</i>	soulier,† <i>a shoe.</i>
bouleau, <i>birch-tree.</i>	souloir, <i>to be wont.</i>

And any time *ou* is preceded by *m* or *r*.

EXAMPLES.

moulage, <i>millstone.</i>	roulade, <i>trilling.</i>
moule, <i>a mould.</i>	roulis, <i>the rolling of a</i>
moulettes, <i>muscles, kind of</i>	<i>ship.</i>
<i>small shells.</i>	rouler, <i>to roll.</i>
moulure, <i>a moulding.</i>	

Observing that *moulin*, *émouleur*, and all the tenses and persons of *moudre*, and its compounds formed from the gerund and participle, are not included in this exception.

4thly. When followed by *m*, *p*, *q*, *r*.

EXAMPLES.

poumon, <i>the lungs.</i>	soumettre, <i>to subdue.</i>
chaloupe, <i>a shallop.</i>	découpure, <i>cut paper-work.</i>
soupape, <i>the sucker of a</i>	troupeau, <i>a flock.</i>
<i>pump.</i>	bouquiniste,† <i>second-hand</i>
bouquet,† <i>a nosegay.</i>	<i>book-seller.</i>
accoururent, <i>they ran to.</i>	vigoureux, <i>vigorous.</i>

Except

* And all its derivatives and compounds.

† Not to be read by beginners.

Except in the following word, in which *ou* takes the sound of *oo* in *poor*.

échaufourée, a rash enterprize.

And any time *ou* is followed by *re*, *res*, *rent*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>bravoure</i> , <i>valour</i> .	<i>accoures</i> , <i>thou mayest run</i>
<i>coures</i> , <i>thou mayest run</i> .	<i>to</i> .
<i>secourent</i> , <i>they assist</i> .	<i>recourent</i> , <i>they have re-</i>
<i>concours</i> , <i>I may concur</i> .	<i>course to</i> .

5thly. When followed by *s* only in the following words:

<i>cousin</i> , a <i>he-cousin</i> .	<i>accoufiner</i> , <i>to treat as a</i>
<i>cousinage</i> , <i>relation</i> .	<i>cousin</i> .
<i>cousine</i> , a <i>she-cousin</i> .	<i>carrousel</i> , <i>carousal</i> .
<i>cousiner</i> , <i>to cousin</i> .	

For in all other words it is sounded long, as *oo* in *too*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>houfard</i> , <i>huffar</i> .	<i>ventouse</i> , <i>air-hole</i> .
<i>épousée</i> , <i>bride</i> .	<i>argoufin</i> , <i>galley-sergeant</i> .
<i>jalousie</i> , <i>jealousy</i> .	<i>marmouset</i> , <i>a marmoset</i> .

6thly. When followed by *t*, *v*, and *z*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>boutade</i> , a <i>whim</i> .	<i>déroutâmes</i> , <i>we puzzled</i> .
<i>coutil</i> , <i>ticking</i> .	<i>soutane</i> , a <i>cassock</i> .
	<i>soutirer</i> ,

loutirer, *to rack.*
épouvantable, *dreadful.*

allouvi, *famished.*
couvert, *covered.*

Except in the following words, in which *ou* takes the sound of *oo* in *too*.

louteau, *beach-tree.*
outil, *a tool.*
mouture, *grinding or corn-ground.*
loute, *bread-room in a ship.*
loute,* *a joust.*
brouter, *to browse.*
croute,† *crust.*
clouter, *to stud.*
coulé, *slaughtered.*

coutelier,‡ *a cutler.*
engloutir, *to swallow up.*
outarde, *a bustard.*
velouté, *velvet-lace.*
voute,† *vault, an arched roof.*
coutellerie, *cutler's ware or shop.*
couter, *to cost.*
veloutier,‡ *velvet-maker.*

And any time *ou* is followed by *tr*, or marked with a circumflex accent.

EXAMPLES.

outré, *besides.*
côutres, *plough-shares.*
loutre, *an otter.*
pôitre, *a beam.*
outrageux, *abusive.*

outrément, *beyond measure.*
outrémer, *ultramarine.*
goûter, *to taste.*
dégoutant, *disgusting.*

II. *OU* is sounded short as in *you*, when it is followed in the same syllable, being not the last of a word, by a consonant.

EXAMPLES.

* And its derivatives.

† And all its derivatives and compounds.

‡ Not to be read by beginners.

EXAMPLES.

<i>accourcir, to shorten.</i>	<i>bouffette, ear-knot.</i>
<i>cousin, a cushion.</i>	<i>dégoutant, dropping.</i>
<i>éclaboussé, splashed.</i>	<i>falourde, a great faggot.</i>
<i>gouffre, a gulph.</i>	<i>houfsine, a switch.</i>
<i>jouxte, according to.</i>	<i>moustache, whiskers.</i>
<i>poussin, a young chick.</i>	<i>roufsâtre, reddish.</i>
<i>souffrirai, I will suffer.</i>	<i>trousseau, a bunch of keys.</i>

Except, 1st, in the five following words, in which *ou* is founded as *oo* in *too*.

<i>poussiète,* dust.</i>	<i>toufseuse, cougher.</i>
<i>toufser, to cough.</i>	<i>poussier,* coal-dust.</i>
<i>toufseur, cougher.</i>	

2dly. In all words wherein *ou* is followed by *rr*, in which it is likewise long.

EXAMPLES.

<i>bourrache, borage.</i>	<i>fourrager, to forage.</i>
<i>bourreau, hangman.</i>	<i>pourriture, rottenness.</i>
<i>courroie,* strap.</i>	<i>courrois, I would run.</i>

Observing that *courroux* and its derivatives, *pourrai*, and *pourrais* future and conditional, or imperfect of the Subjunctive of *pouvoir*, to be able, are not included in this exception.

III. *OU* is founded as in *you*, when it makes a monosyllable or the last syllable of a word, either absolutely or with a consonant.

EXAMPLES.

* Not to be read by beginners.

EXAMPLES.

cou, a halter.	tout, all.
madou, tinder.	bouc, a he-goat.
doub, the refitting of a ship.	capitoul, an alderman in Languedoc.
ug, yoke.	égout, a sink.
up, a wolf.	

Also in the three following words:

ous, we, us.	vous, you.
pouls, the pulse.	

Except in words ending in *our*, *ourd*, *ourg*, *ourt*, and any time *s* or *x* is final, *nous*, *pouls*, and *vous*, excepted; so when *u*, though followed by *t*, is marked with a circumflex accent.

EXAMPLES.

mbour, a drummer.	bourgs, boroughs.
ur, day.	ours, a bear.
ur, turn, tower, also	discours, a speech.
trick.	goût, taste.
ard, deaf.	ragoûts, ragouts.

Also in

cou, neck.

OUA.

OUA.

This vowel is to be found only in *bivouac*, an extraordinary night-guard for the safety of a camp, which is pronounced *bivac*.

OUE.

This vowel is compound only when at the end of substantives, or in the three persons singular and third plural of the present of the Indicative and Subjunctive, also the Imperative of verbs terminated in *ouer*, in which it takes the sound of *oo* in *too*.

EXAMPLES.

boue, *dirt*.
joue, *a cheek*.
proues, *prows*.
loue, *I praise*.
noues, *thou mayest tie*.

enroue, *he makes hoarse*.
secouent, *they may shake*.
dévoue, *I devote*.
trouent, *they make a bolt*.

Also in the following words :

secouement, *shaking*.
engouement, *choking*.
enjouement, *sprightliness*.
nouement, *the setting of
the trees*.

dénouement, *the unravelling of a plot in a play*.
renouement, *reconciliation*.
enrouement, *hoarseness*.
dévouement, *dedication*.

OUL.

This vowel, which is always followed by *l*, either single or double, is sounded short, like *ou* in *you*, *i* serving only to give a liquid articulation to *l*, which, as has been said before, is articulated like *y*.

EXAMPLES.

fenouil, <i>fennel.</i>	citrouille, <i>a pumkin.</i>
bredouille, <i>a lurch at tables.</i>	bouillent, <i>they boil.</i>
	mouiller, <i>to whet.</i>
gargouille, <i>the spout of a gutter.</i>	bouillonnant, <i>bubbling up.</i>
	grenouillois, <i>I did tipple.</i>

Except in the following words, in which it is sounded long as *oo* in *too*.

fouille,* <i>racking up.</i>	brouillement,* <i>the confounding of colours.</i>
grouiller,* <i>to stir about.</i>	brouiller,* <i>to mix together.</i>
rouille,* <i>rust.</i>	brouillerie, <i>broil.</i>
pouille or pouilles,* <i>railing names.</i>	brouillon, <i>foul paper.</i>
brouillamini, <i>mingle-mangle.</i>	souiller, <i>to defile.</i>
brouillard, <i>fog.</i>	souillon, <i>young sloven.</i>
	souillure, <i>uncleanness.</i>

Before we treat of *u* followed by any other vowel, it is proper to observe, that *q* is always followed by *u*,† which serves to give it the sound of *k*, and consequently *u* does not make, properly speaking, a compound vowel with the vowel or vowels which always come after it; but as I have before given for a rule,

K

that

* And all its derivatives and compounds.

† Except in *cing* and *cog*, in which it is final.

that two or three vowels, coming together in the same syllable and giving but one sound, make a compound one, I shall, not to multiply the ideas of beginners, though against the general assertion and use, rank among the compound vowels *u* preceded by *q* and followed by other vowels, and flatter myself this deviation from the beaten path will be overlooked on account of the motive which induced me to it.

UA.

This vowel, which is always preceded by *q*, takes the sound of *a*, observing that *q* is articulated like *k*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>appliqua</i> , <i>he applied</i> .	<i>qualité</i> , <i>quality</i> .
<i>équarrir</i> , <i>to square</i> .	<i>quart</i> , <i>a quarter or fourth</i> .
<i>quarante</i> , <i>forty</i> .	<i>part</i> .
<i>quasi</i> , <i>almost</i> .	<i>quatre</i> , <i>four</i> .
<i>reliquat</i> , <i>remnant</i> .	<i>quatorze</i> , <i>fourteen</i> .
<i>attaquas</i> , <i>thou didst attack</i> .	

Except in * *quinquagésime*, *aquatique*, *quadragénair*, *quadragésime*, *quadrature*, *quadrupède*, *quadruple*, *équateur*, *équation*, *quinquagénair*, in which *ua* is a diphthong, and sounded *oua*, as will be seen hereafter.

UAI.

This vowel, which is always preceded by *g* or *q*, is sounded like shut *é* short, observing that *g* has the same sound

* The ten following words are not to be read by beginners.

found as in the English word *gay*, and *q* is articulated as in the foregoing article.

EXAMPLES.

<i>baquai, I dashed.</i>	<i>calquai, I out-lined.</i>
<i>quai, the key of a river.</i>	<i>braquai, I levelled.</i>
<i>manquai, I missed.</i>	<i>Paraguai, Paraguai.</i>

Except in the following word, in which it takes the sound of half-open *è*.

laquais, a footman.

UE.

This vowel is most commonly preceded by *g* or *q*, and takes the sound of *e* mute, shut, half-open, or open, according as it is accented or not, or according to the letters which follow it.

UE sounded like *e* mute.

This vowel, when preceded by *g* and *q*, takes the sound *e* mute has in monosyllables and first syllables of a word, when it makes a monosyllable of itself or is in the first syllable of a word, observing that *g* and *q* are articulated as in the foregoing article.

EXAMPLES.

<i>guenille, a rag.</i>	<i>guenon, a monkey.</i>
<i>que, that, till, how, &c.</i>	<i>quenottes, teeth.</i>
<i>quenouille, a distaff.</i>	

Except in *querelle* and its derivatives, and also *querir*, which are pronounced as if they were spelt *krel*, *krir*, &c.

UE at the end of any syllable, but the last of a word, is dropt, but causes *q*, which is before it, to be articulated stronger.

EXAMPLES.

allégoriquement, <i>allegorically.</i>	repliquerois, <i>I would reply.</i>
dépaqueter, <i>to open a bundle.</i>	bloquerai, <i>I will block up.</i>
hoqueton, <i>a kind of serjeant.</i>	échiqueté, <i>checkered.</i>
	moquerons, <i>we will mock.</i>
	expliquera, <i>he will explain.</i>

Except in the following words, in which *ue* retains the sound mute *e* has in monosyllables or the first syllable of a word.

arquebusade, <i>arquebusade.</i>	lanfquenet, <i>lanfquenet.</i>
arquebuse, <i>arquebuse.</i>	marqueter, <i>to speckle.</i>
arquebuserie, <i>gun-smith's trade.</i>	mousquetade, <i>musket-shot.</i>
arquebusier,* <i>gun-smith.</i>	mousquetaire, <i>a musketeer.</i>
barquerole, <i>a little bark.</i>	mousqueton, <i>musketoon.</i>
débarquement, <i>landing.</i>	parquetage, <i>inlaid work.</i>
dés embarquement, <i>disembarking.</i>	parqueter, <i>to inlay.</i>
embarquement, <i>shipping.</i>	pédantesquement, <i>pedantically.</i>
fantasquement, <i>fantastically.</i>	rembarquement, <i>re-embarcking.</i>
grotesquement, <i>comically.</i>	turquerie, <i>cruelty.</i>
	usquebac, <i>usquebaugh.</i>

And

• Not to be read by beginners.

And in the future and imperfect of the Subjunctive of verbs terminated in *lquer* and *rquer*.

EXAMPLES.

défalquerais, <i>I will deduct.</i>	calquera, <i>he will out-line.</i>
débarquerois, <i>thou wouldst land.</i>	embarqueroient, <i>they should re-embark.</i>

UE at the end of a word is dropt, but causes *g* to be articulated strongly, as in the English word *tongue*, and *q* like *ck* in *deck*.

EXAMPLES.

bague, <i>a ring.</i>	digue, <i>a pier.</i>
langue, <i>tongue.</i>	dogue, <i>a mastiff.</i>
orgue, <i>an organ.</i>	fougue, <i>fury.</i>
Pâque, <i>Easter.</i>	évêque, <i>a bishop.</i>
catholique, <i>catholic.</i>	quiconque, <i>whosoever.</i>
eunuque, <i>an eunuch.</i>	soldatesque, <i>soldiery.</i>

UE, preceded by any consonant but *g* and *q*, takes the sound of *u* long, vide pag. 32.

EXAMPLES.

gluerons, <i>we will glue.</i>	tuerie, <i>slaughter-house.</i>
étendue, <i>extent.</i>	cohue, <i>mob.</i>
nues, <i>clouds.</i>	statue, <i>statue.</i>

UE sounded like *shut é*.

UE takes the sound of *shut é* short when *e* is marked with an acute accent, or when it is followed by a consonant in the same syllable.

EXAMPLES.

gué, a ford.
guetter, to watch.
débarqué, landed.
quel, which.
baquet, a tub.
subdélégué, a deputy.

baguette, a switch.
masqué, masked.
marquer, to mark.
sobriquet, nick-name.
laquelle, which.

Except in words ending in *ué* when *s* is added to them, in which case it takes the sound of *shut é* long.

EXAMPLES.

gués, fords.

subdélégués, deputies.

UE sounded like half-open *è*.

UE is sounded like half-open *è* when it is followed by *rr*, or when *e* is marked with a grave accent.

EXAMPLES.

guère, but little.
équerre, carpenter's rule.

guerres, wars.

UE sounded like open *ê*.

UE takes the sound of open *ê* when it is followed at the end of a word by *ls* or *ts*, or when it is followed by *t*, and *e* is marked with a circumflex accent.

EXAMPLES.

quels, *which*.

acquêt, *acquisition*.

banquets, *entertainments*.

lesquels, *which*.

bouquets, *nosegays*.

conquêt, *a purchase betwixt man and wife*.

UEI.

This vowel is sounded like *eui*, vide page 82.

EXAMPLES.

accueil, *good reception*.

cercueil, *a coffin*.

cueillir, *to gather*.

recueillons, *we gather*.

Observing that it is long when *s* is added to it.

UEU.

This vowel is sounded like *eu*, in *neveu*, vide page 81, observing that *g* is articulated as in *guenon*, page 99.

EXAMPLES.

gueule, *mouth of animals*.

bégueule, *a conceited woman*.

égueuller, *to break the neck of a pot, &c.*

gueulées, *smutty expressions*.

Observing

Observing that it is long when it is followed by *e, r,*
x, in a monosyllable or last syllable of a word, or by *s*
 in the middle of a word.

EXAMPLES.

longueur, <i>length.</i>	gueuser, <i>to beg.</i>
gueufaille, <i>a company of</i>	gueuse, <i>a sow, a great</i>
<i>beggars.</i>	<i>lump of melted iron.</i>
gueux, <i>a beggar.</i>	queue, <i>a tail.</i>
queux, <i>a bone.</i>	

UI.

This vowel, which is always preceded by *g, q,* or *v,*
 takes the sound of *i* short, vide page 22: observing
 that when preceded by *g,* *g* is sounded as in the English
 word *guide.*

gui, <i>mistletoe.</i>	guigner, <i>to blink, also hard</i>
guider, <i>to guide.</i>	<i>cherry-tree.</i>
guide, <i>a guide.</i>	guignon, <i>ill luck.</i>
guidon, <i>a standard or stan-</i>	guillemets, <i>inverted com-</i>
<i>dard-bearer.</i>	<i>mas.</i>
guigne, <i>hard cherry.</i>	

Also in the following words, in which double *i* is
 liquid, and sounded as has been seen page 24.

anguille, <i>an eel.</i>	aiguillonner, <i>to incite.</i>
anguillade, <i>lashing.</i>	Guillaume, <i>William.</i>
aiguillon, <i>sting, goad.</i>	guillée, <i>shower.</i>
	guillocher,

guillocher, to engrave on gold.
guillocher, to engrave on gold.
guillochis, engraving on gold.
guillot, Billy, also maggot.
guilledin, English nag.
guilledou (courir le), to ramble about.

UI, preceded by *q*, is always a compound vowel, and causes *q* to be sounded like *k*.

EXAMPLES.

qui, who, whom, or which. quidam, certain person.
acquitter, to acquit. équipper, to equip.

Except in * *équiangle*, *quia*, and *quirinal*, in which *qu* being sounded like *cu*, *ui* makes a diphthong, as will be seen hereafter.

QUI, followed by double *l*, is sounded conjointly with *l*, as above in *anguille*, only in the following words, in which *l* is liquid.

EXAMPLES.

béquille, a crutch. quiller, to throw with pins
coquille, a shell. at a bowl, to know who
esquille, a splinter of a and who are together.
broken bone. quillier, a place for nine-
pins.
jonquille, jonquille.
quille, a pin or the keel of quillon, the cross-bar of the
a ship. hilt of a sword.

Which are the only words in which *l*, preceded by *qui*, is liquid.

UI,

* The three following words are not to be read by beginners

UI, preceded by *v*, is to be found only in the following words, which are now commonly spelt without *u*.

vuidange, *filth, dung.*

vuidier, *to empty.*

vuidangeur, *night-man.*

vuidure, *pinking into flowers.*

vuide, *empty.*

UO.

This vowel, which is always preceded by *q*, is sounded like *a* short.

EXAMPLES.

quotité, *quota.*

quiproquo, *unconnected dis-*

quolibet, *a jest.*

course.

Except in the last of these words, in which it takes the sound of *o* long, when *s* is added to it; as, for example,

quiproquos, *unconnected discourses.*

UOI.

This vowel is to be found only in the imperfect of the Indicative of verbs ending in *quer*, in which it takes the sound of half-open *è* long, when followed by *s*, and that of shut *é* short, when followed by *t*.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

embarquois, *I did embark.* défalquoit, *he did deduct.*
masquois, *thou didst mask.* manquoit, *he did miss.*

UOIE.

This vowel is founded like the preceding when followed by *s*.

EXAMPLES.

attaquoient, *they did attack.* répliquoient, *they did re-
ply.*

UU.

This vowel, which takes the sound of *u* short, is to be found only in the following words, in which *q* is articulated like *k*.

qu'une, *only one.*

quelqu'une, *some one.*

To these compound vowels may be added *uy*, which is to be found only in *qu'y*, which is founded like *qui*, page 105: as, for example,

qu'y faire? *who can help it?*

LESSONS

L E S S O N S

UPON THE SIMPLE, SIMPLE NASAL, AND
COMPOUND, VOWELS.

L E S S O N I.

L'appétit fait trouver
tout bon.

A quelque chose malheur
est bon.

Qui est apprentif n'est
pas maître.

Après la pluie le beau
tems.

Bon jour, bonne oeuvre.

Beau parler n'écorche
langue.

La bonne volonté est
réputée pour le fait.

Brebis comptées le loup
les mange.

La montagne en travail
enfante une souris.

Du dire au fait, il y a
un grand trait.

De deux maux il faut
éviter le pire.

Il n'y a que les honteux
qui perdent.

Grands vanteurs petits
faiseurs.

*Hunger makes hard bones
sweet meats.*

*'Tis an ill wind that
blows no good.*

*You must spoil before you
spin.*

*After a storm comes a
calm.*

*The better day, the better
deed.*

Good words cost nothing.

*The will is as good as the
deed.*

*Though you take all
possible care, you may be
deceived in the end.*

*The travailing mountain
yields a silly mouse.*

*Say well is good, but do
well is better.*

*Of two evils choose the
least.*

*A close mouth catches no
flies.*

*The greatest talkers are
always the least doers.*

Hors

Hors de vue, hors de
souvenir.

Il n'y a pas de feu fans
fumée.

Il ne faut qu'une brebis
galleuse pour gâter tout
un troupeau.

Les plus courtes folies
sont les meilleures.

Le grand boeuf apprend
au petit à labourer.

L'oeil du maître en-
graisse le cheval.

Bonne marchandise
trouve toujours marchand.

Peut-être empêche les
gens de mentir.

Pour un perdu deux
recouverts.

Qui n'a coeur, qu'il
ait jambes.

Out of sight, out of mind.

*Where there is smoke,
there is fire.*

*One scabby sheep will mar
a whole flock.*

*The shortest follies are
the best.*

*The cock crows as he the
old one heareth.*

*The master's eye makes
the horse fat.*

*Good wares make a quick
market.*

*Almost and hard by save
many a lie.*

Two found for one lost.

*One pair of heels is worth
two pair of hands.*

LESSON II.

FABLE.

LES DEUX RENARDS.

Deux renards entrèrent
par surprise dans un pou-
lailler; ils étranglèrent le
coq, les poules et les

L

THE TWO FOXES.

Two foxes entered by
stealth into a hen-house;
they killed the cock, the hen,
and the chickens; after this
poulets;

poulets ; après ce carnage, ils appaisèrent leur appétit.

L'un qui étoit jeune et ardent, vouloit tout dévorer ; l'autre qui étoit avancé en âge vouloit conserver quelque chose pour l'avenir, et disoit : L'âge m'a rendu sage ; j'ai vu nombre de choses dans ma vie.

Nous avons fait fortune ; c'est un trésor que nous avons trouvé, il faut le ménager.

Le jeune répondit, je veux tout manger à présent, car pour ce qui est de revenir ici, chansons ; il n'y fera pas bon un autre jour : le maître, pour venger la mort de ses poules, nous assommeroit.

Après cela chacun prit son parti. Le jeune mangea tant qu'il se creva : l'autre pensant être beaucoup plus sage de modérer son appétit et de vivre d'économie, conserva partie de son butin et fut assommé le jour d'après par le maître, comme il venoit le reviser.

Chaque âge a ses défauts. Les jeunes gens

slaughter they appeased their hunger.

One, that was young and thoughtless, would have eaten them all ; the other, old and avaricious, was for keeping some of them for another day, and said : Experience has made me wise ; I have seen a great deal of the world.

We have met with good success ; it is a treasure we have found ; but we must be cautious not to squander it away.

The young one replied, I am resolved to eat all up, for as to coming back hither, nonsense ; it will not be safe here another day : the master, to revenge the death of his hens, will knock us both down.

Thereupon each followed his inclination. The young one ate till he burst : the other, thinking himself more prudent to govern his appetite and be frugal, laid up a part of his prey and was knocked down the next day by the owner, as he came to pay a visit to his provisions.

Every age has its vice. Young people are sanguine
font

font fougueux et in-
fidérés dans leurs plaisirs,
et les autres incorrigibles
dans leur avarice.

*and inconsiderate in their
enjoyments, and old ones
are incorrigible in their
avarice.*

SECTION IV.

OF THE COMPOUND NASAL VOWELS.

These vowels are the same as the compound vowels,
but are so called when they are followed in the same
syllable by *m* or *n*.

They are fourteen in number, viz.

AEN, AIM, AIN, AON, EAN, EIN, EON,
EUN, UAN, UEM, UEN, UIN, UON, UUN.

All these vowels are founded like the simple nasal,
and long or short according to the rules given for the
simple nasal.

AEN.

This vowel is found only in *Caen*, name of a city
in France, which is pronounced as if spelt *Can*.

AIM, AIN.

These two vowels are sounded short like *im*, vide page 50.

EXAMPLES.

daim, *a deer.*
 étain, *carded wool.*
 bain, *a bath.*
 poulain, *a colt.*

efsaim, *a swarm.*
 fain, *hunger,*
 dedain, *disdain.*
 main, *hand.*

Except when the syllable following in the same word ends with *e*, *es*, or when at the end of a word it is followed by *s* or *t*, in which cases it is sounded long.

EXAMPLES.

craindre, *to fear.*
 plaintes, *complaints.*
 crainte, *fear.*
 esaims, *swarms.*
 pains, *loaves.*

saints, *saints.*
 daims, *deers.*
 sacristains, *parish-clerks.*
 craint, *he fears.*
 Tousaint, *All-Saints day.*

AON.

This vowel is to be found only in the three following words, in which it takes the sound of *an* short, vide page 42.

faon, *a fawn.*
 Laon, *name of a city in*
France.

paon, *a peacock.*

Except

Except in the two following words, in which it becomes long, if *s* is added to them.

faons, *fawns*.

paons, *peacocks*.

Observing that *taon* is not sounded *tan*, but *ton*.

EAN.

This vowel, which is always preceded by *g* or *j*, is sounded like *an*, and, as it is not to be found but in words terminated in *eance* or in the gerund of verbs ending in *ger*, is long.

EXAMPLES.

érigeant, *erecting*.

négligeant, *neglecting*.

vengeance, *revenge*.

allégeance, *alleviation*.

Except in the following word, in which it is short,

Jean, *John*.

EIN.

This vowel is sounded as *ain* and subject to the same exceptions.

EXAMPLES.

plein, *full.*
 frein, *curb.*
 reins, *the reins.*

desseins, *designs.*
 peindre, *to paint.*
 feinte, *feint.*

EON.

This vowel, which is always preceded by *g*, is founded short like *on* in the first syllable of a word, vide page 54, *e* serving only to give to *g* the sound of *j*.

EXAMPLES.

fauvageon, *a wild young tree.* pigeon, *a pigeon.*
 badigeon, *plaster of Paris.*
 bourgeon, *a bud.*

Also in the first persons plural of the present of the Indicative and of the Imperative of verbs terminated in *ger*, though followed by *s*.

EXAMPLES.

mangeons, *we eat.* négligeons, *we neglect.*
 érigeons, *let us erect.* engageons, *let us engage.*

Except when followed at the end of a word by *s*, the first person plural of the present of the Indicative and of the Imperative excepted, in which case it is long.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

plongeurs, *divers*.
pigeons, *pigeons*.

esturgeons, *sturgeons*.
surgeons, *suckers*.

EUN.

This vowel is found only in the following word, in which it takes the first sound of *un*, vide page 58.

à jeun, *fasting*.

UAN.

This vowel, which is always preceded by *q*, is sounded long like *can*, vide page 113.

EXAMPLES.

appiquant, *applying*.
manquant, *missing*.
quantes, *whenever*.

attaquant, *attacking*.
quantième,* *the date of*
the month.

Except in the following words, in which it is short.

quand, *when*.
quant, *as to*.

quantité, *quantity*.
quanquan, *noise*.

UEM,

* Not to be read by beginners.

UEM; UEN.

These vowels, which are always preceded by *g* and *q*, are sounded long like *uan*.

EXAMPLES.

onguens, <i>unguents</i> .	éloquence, <i>eloquence</i> .
subséquent, <i>subsequent</i> .	inconséquente, <i>inconfide-</i>
conséquemment, <i>conse-</i>	<i>quently</i> .
	<i>quently</i> .

Except in *onguent*, *ungent*, when singular, in which it is short.

UIN.

This vowel, which, like the foregoing, is always preceded by *q*, takes the short sound of *ein*, vide p. 113.

EXAMPLES.

béguin, <i>babe's cap</i> .	doguin, <i>a whelp</i> .
quinquina, <i>Jesuits pow-</i>	quinconce, <i>quincunx</i> .
<i>der</i> .	requin, <i>a shark</i> .
quintal, <i>a hundred weight</i> .	

Except when it is in the last syllable but one of a word ending with *e*, *es*, or when in the last syllable of a word ending with *s*.

quinte,

quinte, *quint at piquet.* quinze, *fifteen.*
coloquintes, *coloquintidas.* faquins, *scoundrels.*
bouquins, *old worm-eaten* sequins, *chequins.*
books.

UON.

This vowel is to be found only in *qu'on*, in which it is sounded as if spelt *kon*.

UUN.

This vowel is articulated like *eun*, vide page 115, in the two following words, the only ones in which it is to be found ; observing that *q* takes the articulation of *k*.

qu'un, *but one.*

quelqu'un, *somebody.*

L E S S O N S

UPON THE SIMPLE, SIMPLE NASAL,
COMPOUND, AND COMPOUND NASAL
VOWELS.

L E S S O N I.

Caen est la capitale de
la Basse Normandie.

*Caen is the chief city of
Low Normandy.*

Le

Le daim est un des animaux les plus légers à la course.

Il a dans son jardin un grand nombre d'essaims de mouches.

Quelque politesse qu'il leur fasse, ils le traitent avec dédain.

Les sauvages ne sont pas naturellement inhumains, mais le mauvais traitement qu'ils éprouvent de ceux qui se prétendent au dessus d'eux à raison de leurs connoissances, les rend tels, et s'ils étoient traités avec plus de douceur, ils montreroient peut-être plus d'aménité que ceux qui les appellent sauvages.

Le paon a un beau plumage, mais un cri affreux.

La vengeance la plus satisfaisante est de pardonner les injures qu'on a reçues.

Ce n'est pas le peine d'en parler, car il vous donneroit quelques atteintes pour vous tirer les vers du nez.

Les bourgeons des arbres commencent à s'enfler.

A deer is one of the swiftest animals.

He has in his garden many swarms of flies.

Let him behave ever so polite to them, they treat him with scorn.

Savages are not naturally cruel; but the ill usage they experience from those who pretend themselves superior to them on account of their knowledge makes them such; and, if they were used more gently, they would, may be, shew themselves more humane than those who call them savages.

A peacock has a beautiful plumage and a frightful voice.

The most agreeable revenge one may take of injuries is to forgive them.

It is not worth mentioning, for he should endeavour by some means or other to pump it out from you.

The buds begin to swell up.

Prendre

Prendre quelque chose à

To take something fasting.

LESSON II.

PROVERBS.

Quand on a faim, on
trouve tout bon.

*A good appetite needs no
sauce.*

Les petits gains rem-
plissent la bourse.

*Penny and penny laid up
will be many.*

Quand on fait ce qu'on
peut et qu'on dit ce qu'on
peut, on n'est pas obligé à
rien.

*A bad shift is better than
none.*

Quand le renard ne
peut atteindre aux rai-
sins, il se console en di-
sant qu'ils ne sont pas
mûrs.

*When the fox cannot
reach the grapes, he says
they are not ripe.*

Il ne faut pas prendre
garde aux insultes d'un
coquin.

*A goss bawlk strikes not a
hunting.*

Promettre est quelque
chose, quand on peut et
qu'on veut tenir.

*Bragg's a good dog if he
be well set on.*

Il faut ménager ce qu'on
a dans la crainte de man-
quer.

Every hog his own apple.

Quand la chose est faite,
c'est trop tard de donner
des avis.

*When a thing is done
advice comes too late.*

Ne parlez jamais sans
songer à ce que vous
devez dire, et considérez

*Never let your tongue run
before your wit; and con-
sider that a word incon-
siderable.*

qu'un mot lâché mal-à-propos peut vous attirer beaucoup de disgrâces. *siderately spoken may bring you into great trouble.*

L'avare semblable au cigne ne chante qu'un peu avant sa mort, quand il fait son testament. *The miser, like the swan sings sweetest before death.*

One may see, from what has been said in treating both of the simple and compound vowels, that the sound of a vowel may be represented in several ways; but as it would be too tedious to have continually recourse to the different rules given before, I will give a table of the divers combinations of letters which express the same sound, with words in which that sound is to be found.

A T A B L E

OF THE DIVERS COMBINATIONS OF LETTERS WHICH EXPRESS THE SAME SOUNDS.

Sounds. *Words wherein the sounds are found.*

A sounded like a in Cat.

ac.	tabac,	<i>snuff.</i>
ach.	almanach,	<i>almanac.</i>

*Sounds.**Words wherein the sounds are found.*

act.	contract,	<i>contract.</i>
ai.	St. Aignan,	<i>a proper name.</i>
al.	arsenal,	<i>a storehouse.</i>
ap.	drap,	<i>cloth.</i>
as.	bras,	<i>arm.</i>
at.	bat,	<i>he beats.</i>
ea.	mangea,	<i>he ate.</i>
ua.	qualité,	<i>quality.</i>
at.	plat,	<i>a dish.</i>

A sounded like a in all.

â.	âme,	<i>the soul.</i>
acs.	sacs,	<i>bags.</i>
achs.	almanachs,	<i>almanacs.</i>
acts.	contracts,	<i>contracts.</i>
ae.	Caenois,	<i>an inhabitant of Caen.</i>
aps.	caps,	<i>capcs.</i>
ars.	gars,	<i>lads.</i>
as.	pas,	<i>not.</i>
ât.	appât,	<i>a bait.</i>
ats.	rats,	<i>rats.</i>
âts.	mâts,	<i>masts.</i>
eas.	érigeas,	<i>thou didst erect.</i>
eat.	engageât,	<i>he might engage.</i>
uas.	manquas,	<i>thou didst miss.</i>
uât.	attaquât,	<i>he might attack.</i>

E mute sounded like e in her, but short.

e.	je,	<i>I.</i>
es.	deffus,	<i>upon.</i>
et.	jetter,	<i>to throw.</i>
eu.	Hébreu.	<i>an Hebrew.</i>

M

euf

*Sounds.**Words wherein the sounds are found.*

euf.	neuf,	nine.
eui.	deuil,	mourning.
eut.	peut,	he is able.
ai.	faissant,	doing.
oei.	oeil,	an eye.
oeu.	voeu,	a vow.
oeud.	noeud,	a knot.
oeuf.	oeuf,	an egg.
ue.	que,	that.
uei.	cercueil,	coffin.
ueu.	gueule,	the mouth of animals.
eux.	peux,	I can.

E mute sounded like e in her, but long.

eû.	jeûne,	fast.
eufs.	neufs,	new.
euils.	chevreuils,	roe-bucks.
eur.	fleur,	flower.
eurs.	vapeurs,	vapours.
eus.	bleus,	blue.
eux.	sâbleux,	sandy.
eut.	veut,	he is willing.
heur.	bonheur,	happiness.
heurs.	malheurs,	misfortunes.
hoeurs.	choeurs,	chorusses.
oeils.	oeils-de-boeuf,	ovals.
oeur.	coeur,	heart.
oeux.	voeux,	vows.
oeufs.	boeufs,	oxen.
ueils.	recueils,	collections.
ueu.	gueuser,	to beg.
ueue.	queue,	tail.
ueues.	queues,	tails.
ueux.	gueux,	beggar.

*Sounds.**Words wherein the sounds are found.*Shut É *sounded short like the first a of abate.*

é.	fanté,	health.
ae.	Ægypte,	Egypt.
ai.	balai,	broom.
aid.	laid,	ugly.
ait.	portrait,	portrait.
eai.	abrégéai,	I shortened.
ect.	respect,	respect.
ed.	pied,*	a foot.
ef.	clef,	a key.
el.	pluriel,*	plural.
er.	parler,	to speak.
et.	valet,	a servant.
ez.	donnez,	give you.
ei.	peine,	pain.
eoit.	mangeoit,	he did eat.
ey.	dey,	dey.
ay.	gay,	gay.
oe.	oeconome,	saving.
uai.	appliquai,	I applied.
ué.	gué,	a ford.
uel.	quel,	what.
uer.	expliquer,	to explain.
uet.	guet,	the watch.
uoit.	inculquoit,	he did inculcate.

Shut É *sounded long like the second a of abate.*

é.	appétit,	appetite.
eds.	pieds,*	feet.
ée.	gelée,	frost.
	M 2	ées.

* Not to be read by beginners.

*Sounds.**Words wherein the sounds are found.*

ées.	idées,	<i>ideas.</i>
efs.	clefs,	<i>keys.</i>
els.	pluriels,*	<i>plurals.</i>
ers.	archers,	<i>archers.</i>
és.	bontés,	<i>kindnesses.</i>
ets.	archets,	<i>fiddle-sticks.</i>
ez.	ferez,	<i>you will be.</i>
eys.	deys,	<i>deys.</i>
ais.	gais,	<i>gay.</i>
uais.	quais,	<i>keys of a river.</i>
ués.	gués,	<i>fords.</i>

Half-open È sounded like e in there, but shorter.

er.	perdra,	<i>he will lose.</i>
ai.	vrai,	<i>true.</i>

Half-open È sounded long, as e in there.

è.	thème,	<i>an exercise.</i>
ai.	aide,	<i>a mate.</i>
aie.	futaie,	<i>lofty trees.</i>
aies.	haies,	<i>hedges.</i>
air.	éclair,	<i>lightning.</i>
airs.	clairs,	<i>clear.</i>
ais.	fais,	<i>I do.</i>
ait.	surfait,	<i>he exacts.</i>
aits.	forfaits,	<i>crimes.</i>
aye.	aye,	<i>I may have.</i>
ayes.	playes,	<i>wounds.</i>
ayent.	essayent,	<i>they try.</i>
ei.	seize,	<i>sixteen.</i>

eoient.

* Not to be read by beginners.

*Sounds.**Words wherein the sounds are found.*

eoient.	erigeoient,	they erected.
eois.	obligeois,	thou didst oblige.
er.	mer,	the sea.
ers.	chers,	dear.
erds.	perds,	I lose.
erd.	verd,	green.
ert.	désert,	desart.
ès.	très,	most.
es.	les,	the, them.
oient.	favoient,	they knew.
ois.	disois,	I did say.
oit.	connoit,	he knows.
oie.	monnoie,	change, also coin.
uais.	laquais,	footmen.
erfs.	nerfs,	nerves.
uerre.	guerre,	war.
uère.	guère,	but little.
erf.	cerf,	a stag.
uois.	défalquois.	I deduced.

A

Open E *sounded like e in there, but longer.*

ê.	fenêtre,	window.
ai.	paitre,	to graze.
ait.	plaît,	he pleases.
ecs.	becs,	bills.
efs.	chefs,	chiefs.
egs.	legs,	a legacy.
ects.	respects,	respects.
els.	fels,	salts.
eps.	ceps,	vine.
ét.	forêt,	forest.
ets.	mets,	I put.
uels.	lesquels,	which.
uets.	baquets,	tubs.
oi.	connoître,	to know.

M 3

I *sounded*

*Sounds.**Words wherein the sounds are found.*

I sounded short, like i in fit, pin.

i.	ici,	here.
id.	nid,	nest.
ic.	arcenic,	arsenic.
if.	apprentif,	apprentice.
il.	gentil,	pretty.
ir.	plaisir,	pleasure.
is.	souris,	a mouse.
it.	récit,	account.
ix.	perdrix,	partridge.
ui.	guide,	a guide.
y.	Barthelemy,	Bartholomew.

I sounded long, as ee in the word bee.

i.	api,	kind of apple.
î.	vîmes,	we saw.
ics.	crics,	screw-jacks.
ids.	nids,	nefts.
ie.	génie,	genius.
ies.	supplies,	thou intreatest.
ient.	remercient,	they thank.
if.	gerondif,	gerund.
ifs.	canifs,	pen-knives.
il.	gril,	gridiron.
ils.	périls,	dangers.
ir.	désir,	desire.
irs.	déplaisirs,	disgraces.
is.	avis,	advice.
is.	visage,	face.
it.	lit.	he reads.
its.	écrits,	writings.

*Sounds.**Words wherein the sounds are found.*

ix.	prix,	price.
y.	abyrne,	an abyfs.

O sounded short, as o in the words come, pot.

o.	écho,	echo.
ao.	aorifte,	aorist.
au.	étai,	a vice.
aud.	crapaud,	a toad.
eau.	tombeau,	a grave.
eo.	George,	George.
oc.	broc,	a great tankard.
op.	trop,	too much.
ot.	complot,	a plot.
um.	rum,	rum.
uo.	quolibet,	a jest.

O sounded as o in old or oa in coat.

o.	roder,	to ramble.
au.	à vau l'eau,	all gone to wreck.
aud.	chaud,	heat, warm.
auds.	réchauds,	chafing-dishes.
aulx.	faulx,	a scythe.
aut.	levraut,	leveret.
auts.	défauts,	defects.
aux.	faux,	false.
eau.	beauté,	beauty.
eaux.	marteaux,	hammers.
eo.	geole,	jail.
ocs.	escrocs,	sharpers.
os.	gros,	big.
ot.	magot,	a baboon.
ôt.	prévôt,	prevoft.

oths.

<i>Sounds.</i>	<i>Words wherein the sounds are found.</i>	
oths.	les Goths,	the Goths.
ots.	pavots,	poppies.

OR *sounded sonorous as in major.*

or.	trésor,	treasure.
aur.	restaur,	redress.
aure.	taure,	an heifer.
aures.	centaures,	centaurs.
aurent.	restaurent,	they repair.
horrent.	abhorrent,	they abhor.
orc.	porc,	hog.
ores.	pores,	hogs.
ord.	bord,	brim.
ords.	lords,	lords.
ore.	pore,	pore.
ores.	pécores,	silly fellows.
orent.	honorent,	they honour.
orps.	corps,	body.
ors.	butors,	bitterns.
horre.	abhorre,	I abhor.
horres.	abhorres,	thou abhorrest.
ort.	fort,	strong.
orts.	ports,	ports.

U *sounded short as in volume.*

u.	écu,	half-a-crown.
eu.	eunuque,	eunuch.
ud.	fud,	the south.
us.	pus,	matter of an abscess.
ut.	put,	he smells strong.
uu.	qu'une,	but one.

U *sounded*

*Sounds.**Words wherein the sounds are found.**U sounded as in volume, but longer.*

u.	crument,	bluntly.
eue.	eue,	had.
eues.	eues,	had.
eus.	eus,	I had.
eut.	eut,	he had.
eût.	eût,	he might have.
uds.	nuds,	naked.
ue.	nue,	cloud.
ues.	bévues,	mistakes.
uent.	argument,	they reprove.
us.	brus,	daughters-in-law.
ut.	reçut,	he received.
ût.	bût,	he might drink.
uts.	statuts,	statutes.
ux.	flux,	tide.
eu.	gageure,	wager.

AM sounded as in want, but shorter.

am.	ramper,	to creep.
amp.	camp,	a camp.
aen.	Caen,	name of a city in France.
aon.	paon,	peacock.
anc.	banc,	a form.
and.	gland,	acorn.
ang.	rang,	a rank.
ant.	enfant,	child.
em.	embaras,	trouble.
empt.	exempt,	free.
ems.	printems,	the spring.
emt.	exemt,	free.
ean.	Jean,	John.

emps:

*Sounds.**Words wherein the sounds are found.*

emps.	printemps.	<i>the spring.</i>
en.	sentir,	<i>to feel.</i>
eng.	hareng,	<i>herring.</i>
end.	prend,	<i>he takes.</i>
ends.	reprends,	<i>I take again.</i>
ens.	sens,	<i>sense.</i>
ent.	arpent,	<i>acre.</i>
uan.	quanquan,	<i>noise.</i>
uand.	quand,	<i>when.</i>
uant.	quant,	<i>as for.</i>
uent.	onguent,	<i>unguent.</i>

AM sounded long, as in English in want.

am.	crampe,	<i>the cramp.</i>
amps.	champs,	<i>fields.</i>
ams.	quidams,	<i>some unknown people.</i>
an.	tyran,	<i>a tyrant.</i>
anc.	blanc,	<i>white.</i>
ances.	flancs,	<i>flanks.</i>
and.	marchand,	<i>tradesman.</i>
ands.	répands,	<i>I spread.</i>
ang.	fang,	<i>blood.</i>
angs.	rangs,	<i>ranks.</i>
ant.	ignorant,	<i>ignorant.</i>
ants.	gants,	<i>gloves.</i>
aons.	faons,	<i>fawns.</i>
em.	temple.	<i>church.</i>
emp.	exemption,	<i>immunity.</i>
empts.	exempts,	<i>free.</i>
ems.	tems,	<i>time.</i>
emts.	exemts,	<i>free.</i>
ean.	vengeance,	<i>revenge.</i>
eant.	mangeant,	<i>eating.</i>

end.

*Sounds.**Words wherein the sounds are found.*

end.	vend,	he sells.
ends.	rends,	I render.
em.	prudemment,	prudently.
engs.	harengs,	herrings.
ens.	gens,	people.
ent.	talent,	talent.
ents.	vents,	winds.
uan.	quantes,	whenever.
uant.	manquant,	missing.
uen.	éloquence,	eloquence.
uens.	onguens,	ungents.
uent.	subléquent,	subsequent.

IM sounded as ain in Saint, but short.

im.	imprimer,	to print.
aim.	faim,	hunger.
ain.	main,	the hand.
ein.	plein,	full.
eint.	teint,	complexion.
en.	examen,	examination.
in.	malin,	mischievous.
ing.	schelling,	shilling.
uin.	doguin,	a whelp.
ym.	thym,	thyme.
yn.	apocyn,	a kind of plant.

IM sounded long, as ain in faint.

im.	timbre,	stamp.
aims.	daims,	deers.
ain.	craindre,	to fear.
ainc.	convaine,	he convinces.
aincs.	convaincs,	I convince.

aint.

*Sounds.**Words wherein the sounds are found.*

aint.	faint,	<i>saint.</i>
aints.	faints,	<i>saints.</i>
ain.	teindre,	<i>to die.</i>
eins.	peins,	<i>I paint.</i>
ens.	examens,	<i>examinations.</i>
inc.	zinc,	<i>zink.</i>
ins.	vins,	<i>wines.</i>
int.	obtint,	<i>he obtained.</i>
inx.	sphinx,	<i>sphinx.</i>
ings.	sche/lings,	<i>shillings.</i>
uin.	coloquinte,	<i>coloquintida.</i>
uins.	requins,	<i>sharks.</i>

OM sounded as on in won't, but shorter.

om.	dom,	<i>don.</i>
aon.	taon,	<i>horse-fly.</i>
eon.	pigeon,	<i>pigeon.</i>
eons.	dirigeons,	<i>we direct.</i>
omb.	plomb,	<i>lead.</i>
on.	don,	<i>gift.</i>
onc.	jonc,	<i>rush.</i>
ond.	vagabond,	<i>vagrant.</i>
ons.	avons,	<i>we have.</i>
um.	pensum,	<i>a task.</i>
un.	Dunkerque,	<i>name of a city in France.</i>
uon.	qu'on,	<i>that one.</i>

OM sounded long, as on in won't.

om.	bombe,	<i>a bomb.</i>
aons.	taons,	<i>horse-flies.</i>
eons.	sauvageons,	<i>wild young trees.</i>
ombs.	plombs,	<i>leads.</i>

omp.

*Sounds.**Words wherein the sounds are found.*

omp.	présomption,*	presumption.
ompt.	rompt,	he breaks.
ompts.	prompts,	quick.
on.	fondre,	to melt.
onc.	done,	then.
ons.	jones,	rushes.
ond.	fond,	bottom.
onds	plafonds,	ceilings.
ong.	long,	long.
ongs.	oblongs,	oblong.
ons.	charbons,	coals.
ont.	diront,	they will say.
onts.	ponts,	bridges.
um.	factum,	a memorial.
ums.	pensums,	tasks.
un.	junte,	junto.

UM short.

um.	parfum,	perfume.
eun.	à jeun,	fasting.
un.	aucun,	none or nobody.
uun.	qu'un,	but one.

UM long.

um.	humble,	humble.
ums.	parfums,	perfumes.
uns.	quelques-uns,	some ones.
unt.	défunt,	deceased.

N

OU

* Not to be read by beginners.

*Sounds.**Words wherein the sounds are found.**OU sounded as in you, could.*

ou.	licou,	halter.
ol.	fol,	penny.
oup.	loup,	wolf.
out.	tout,	all.
ous.	vous,	you.
ouls.	pouls,	pulse.

OU sounded long, as oo in poor.

ou.	foudre,	thunderbolt.
aout.	aouteron,	reaper.
out.	gout,	taste.
ols.	fols,	pence.
oud.	coud,	he serves.
oue.	roue,	wheel.
ous.	trous,	holes.
outs.	égouts,	sinks.
oux.	toux,	cough.
oul.	foul,	full.

SECTION

S É C T I O N V.

OF DIPHTHONGS.

Diphthongs are no other but the simple and compound vowels, but are so called, when many of them, meeting in the same syllable, express two distinct sounds, uttered however in one breath. They commonly make two syllables in poetry and only one in prose.

Diphthongs are also divided into *simple*, *compound*, and *nasal*.

The simple diphthongs are fifteen in number, viz.

'IA, IE', IE, IO, IU, OE, OI, OIE, OY, OYE,
UA, UE, UI, UO, UOI,

which are short or long according to the rules given for the simple vowels.

N.B. *AA* does not make a diphthong in *Baal*, *Isaac*, and other foreign names in which it is to be found, but makes two syllables, as well as *oo* in *coobligé*, *coopérer*, &c.

Observe also that any time *e*, coming either before or after another vowel, is marked with an acute accent, such as in *Danaé*, *Européen*, it either makes a syllable by itself or begins one.

This observation, which is applicable to *i* when marked with a diæresis, such as in *hai*, cannot take place in regard to *u* when it is followed by *e* mute,

such as in *cigüe*, which, according to the French Academy, is spelt *ciguë*, because both *u* and *e*, as has been seen before, page 101, when preceded by any consonant but *g* and *q*, takes the sound of *u* long only, and not a double sound, *e* being absolutely dropt.

IA.

This vowel takes the sound of *i* in *fit*, and that of *a* in *cat* or *all*.

EXAMPLES.

abrégiateur, <i>an abridger.</i>	appariâmes, <i>we matched.</i>
acacia, <i>acacia.</i>	appréciâtes, <i>ye valued.</i>
adiaphore, <i>spirit of tartar.</i>	appropriâsses, <i>thou mightest appropriate.</i>
adverbial, <i>adverbial.</i>	
alliage, <i>allay.</i>	ratâsias, <i>cherry-brandy.</i>
allodialité, <i>freehold.</i>	priaissent, <i>they might pray.</i>
amplifias, <i>thou enlargedst.</i>	

IÉ.

This vowel takes the sound of *i* in *fit* and that of shut *é*, either short or long.

EXAMPLES.

arriérer, <i>to throw behind.</i>	artériel, <i>arterial.</i>
amitiés, <i>kindnesses.</i>	assiégeans, <i>besiegers.</i>
attiédir, <i>to cool.</i>	réfugiés, <i>refugees.</i>

IÈ.

This vowel takes the sound of *i* in *fit*, and that of the first *e* of the English word *there*.

EXAMPLES.

baissières, grounds of wine.	dixième, the tenth.
dièse, a quaver.	prièrent, they prayed.
conciërge, a keeper.	

IO.

This vowel takes the sound of *i* in *fit*, and that of *o* in *pot* or *old*.

EXAMPLES.

cautionner, to warrant.	chariots, chariots.
étiologie, etiology.	idiots, idiots.
agiotage, stock-jobbing.	période, a period.

IU.

This vowel is uttered with the double sound of *i* and *u*, observing to pronounce *i* rapidly and lay the stress upon *u*.

EXAMPLES.

diurne, <i>diurnal</i> .	diurétique, <i>diuretic</i> .
sciûre, <i>saw-dust</i> .	reliûre, <i>binding of a book</i> .
diurnal, <i>prayer-book for every day</i> .	radius, <i>a beam or ray</i> .

OE.

This vowel takes the sound of *o* short and that of open *e*, except in *moëlle* and its derivatives, in which it takes the sound of shut *é* short.

EXAMPLES.

poêle, <i>frying-pan</i> .	moëlle, <i>marrow, pith</i> .
poèmes, <i>poems</i> .	moëlleux, <i>pithy</i> .

OI.

This vowel takes the sound of *o* short, and that of half-open *è* short or long, according to the letters by which it is followed.

N. B. *OI* is a diphthong in all the names of nations and counties, but those which have been mentioned, page 87, in *François*, *Francis*; *François*, *Frances*; in proper names, such as *Rocroi*, *Rosoi*, &c. and in all the tenses and persons of verbs, which have but one or two syllables in the present of their Infinitive.

O takes the sound of *o* in *come*, and that of half-open *è* short in any syllable but the last of a word.

EXAMPLES.

antimoine, <i>antimony</i> .	boite (vin dans sa), <i>wine</i>
chanoinesse, <i>a canonesse</i> .	<i>fit to be drank</i> .
demoiselle, <i>a lady</i> .	rempoissonner, <i>to new stock</i>
doigtier, <i>a thumbstall</i> .	<i>with fish</i> .
froide, <i>cold</i> .	toilette, <i>toilet</i> .
noirâtre, <i>blackish</i> .	dévoilèrent, <i>they unveiled</i> .
poitrine, <i>breast</i> .	voici, <i>here is</i> .

Except, 1st, in the following words, in which *è* takes the sound of half-open *è* long.

EXAMPLES.

caïdoine, <i>cassidony</i> .	pivoine, <i>gnat-snapper</i> .
chéidoine, <i>celandine</i> .	péritoine, <i>peritonæum</i> .
boiteux, <i>a lame man</i> .	poivre, <i>pepper</i> .
boiteuse, <i>a lame woman</i> .	sardoine, <i>sardonyx</i> .
boiter, <i>to go lame</i> .	voirie, <i>lay-stall</i> .
hoirie, <i>inheritance</i> .	noircir,* <i>to blacken</i> .

2dly. When in the last syllable but one of words it is followed by *ment* and *re*.

EXAMPLES.

écumoire, <i>a skimmer</i> .	pantoiment, <i>pantefs</i> .
poires, <i>pears</i> .	yvoire, <i>ivory</i> .
blasphématoire, <i>blasphemo-</i>	
<i>mus</i> .	

3dly.

* And all its derivatives and compounds.

3dly. When followed by *s*, either single or double, *demoiselle*, *boisseau*, *boisson*, *froisser*, *moisson*, *poissard*, and all their derivatives and compounds excepted.

EXAMPLES.

<i>apprivoiser</i> , to tame.	<i>croissons</i> , we grow.
<i>loisir</i> , leisure.	<i>paroisse</i> , a parish.
<i>décroissez</i> , ye decrease.	<i>toiseur</i> , a measurer.

And, finally, when *i* is marked with a circumflex accent.

EXAMPLES.

<i>paraîtrai</i> , I will appear.	<i>cloîtres</i> , cloisters.
<i>accroîtrez</i> , you will augment.	<i>goître</i> , a wen under the throat.

OI, in monosyllables and in the last syllable of a word, takes the sound of *o* in *come*, and that of half-open *e* short.

EXAMPLES.

<i>aboi</i> , barking.	<i>moi</i> , I, me.
<i>coi</i> , quiet.	<i>orfroi</i> , silver embroidering.
<i>emploi</i> , employ.	<i>noix</i> ,* walnut.
<i>détroit</i> , straits.	<i>voit</i> , he sees.
<i>foi</i> , faith.	<i>soit</i> , well, let it be so.
<i>froid</i> , cold.	

Except

* When singular only.

Except in the following words, in which *i* takes the sound of half-open *è* long.

choix, *choice*.

voix, *voices*.

noix (when plural), *wal-*
nuts.

Also in all words ending in *oir*, *oirs*, *ois*, *oits*, and any time *i* is marked with a circumflex accent; observing that the first and second persons singular of the present of the Indicative of verbs are not included in this exception.

EXAMPLES.

bois, *wood*.

croît, *he grows*.

désespoir, *despair*.

endroits, *places*.

toit, *a roof*.

manoirs, *habitations*.

appercevoir, *to perceive*.

fois, *I may be*.

OIE.

This vowel is sounded like *oi*, followed by *s*, both at the beginning, middle, or end, of a word.

EXAMPLES.

soierie, *silks-manufactory*.

charmoie, *a grove of yoke-*
elms.

aboiment, *barking*.

proies, *preys*.

oie, *a goose*.

OY.

OY.

This vowel is sounded like *oi* in monosyllables, vide page 140, and is to be met with at the end of words in old books only.

EXAMPLES.

roy, *king*.

loy, *law*.

Which are now spelt *roi*, *loi*, &c.

OYE.

This vowel is sounded like *ois*.

EXAMPLES.

foyes, *thou mayest be*.

oëtroye, *grant thou*.

déploie, *I display*.

broyes, *thou mayest grind*.

aboyent, *they bark*.

UA.

This vowel takes the sound of *u* in *volume*, and that of *a* in *cat* or *all*, according as it is short or long.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLES.

<i>suavité, suavity.</i>	<i>suafse, I might perspire.</i>
<i>attribuâmes, we did at-</i>	<i>ruade, horse's kick.</i>
<i>tribute.</i>	<i>mua, he moulted.</i>
<i>diminuas, thou didst di-</i>	<i>tuât, he might kill.</i>
<i>minish.</i>	

Observing that *ua*, preceded by *g*, is a diphthong only in the five following words, in which it is pronounced *oua*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>bislîngua, holy oak.</i>	<i>la Guadiane, la Guadiane,</i>
<i>la Guadeloupe, la Guade-</i>	<i>an island.</i>
<i>loupe, an island.</i>	<i>lingual, lingual.</i>
<i>alguazil, algazil.</i>	

And that, when preceded by *q*, it is likewise a diphthong in the following words, in which *qua* is pronounced *coua*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>quatique, watery.</i>	<i>quadrangulaire, quadrangular.</i>
<i>équateur, equator.</i>	<i>quadrature, (only when a</i>
<i>équation,* equation.</i>	<i>geometry - expression,)</i>
<i>quadragénaire, one forty</i>	<i>quadrature.</i>
<i>years old.</i>	<i>quadrige, chariot used at the</i>
<i>quadragésimal, quadragesimal.</i>	<i>Olympic games.</i>
<i>quadragésime, quadrage-</i>	<i>quadrilatère, quadrilateral.</i>
<i>sima.</i>	
	<i>quadrinôme,</i>

* Not to be read by beginners.

quadrinôme, <i>quadrinome,</i>	quacre or quaker, <i>quaker.</i>
<i>an algebraical expression.</i>	quinquagénaire,* <i>one fifty</i>
quadrupède, <i>quadruped.</i>	<i>years old.</i>
quadruple, <i>quadruple.</i>	quinquagésime,* <i>quinqua-</i>
quadrupler, <i>to quadrupli-</i>	<i>gesima.</i>
<i>cate.</i>	

UE.

N. B. This vowel is never a diphthong, but a compound vowel when *e* is mute, or when it is preceded by *g*.

UE takes the sound of *u* in *volume*, and that of *e* shut, half-open, or open, according as *e* is accented, or according to the letters which follow it, when it is not accented.

UE uttered with the sound of *u* and *é* shut.

bluet, <i>blue-bottle.</i>	menuet, <i>a minuet.</i>
muette, <i>a dumb woman.</i>	écuelle, <i>a porringer.</i>
continuer, <i>to continue.</i>	remué, <i>moved.</i>
contribuez, <i>you contribute.</i>	

Observing that *ue*, preceded by *q*, is a diphthong only in the four following words, in which it is sounded *cué*.

équestre, <i>equestrian.</i>	questeur, <i>questor.</i>
quinquennal,* <i>quinquen-</i>	questure, <i>questorship.</i>
<i>nial.</i>	

UE

* Not to be read by beginners.

UE uttered with the sound of *u* and half-open *è* long.

substituèrent, <i>they entailed.</i>	tuèrent, <i>they killed.</i>
diminuèrent, <i>they diminished.</i>	ruèrent, <i>they kicked.</i>

UE uttered with the sound of open *ê*.

bluets, <i>bluc-bottles.</i>	muets, <i>dumb men.</i>
menuets, <i>minuets.</i>	

UI.

This vowel takes the sound of *u* in *volume*, and that of *i*, short or long, according to the rules given in treating of *i*.

EXAMPLES.

huile, <i>oil.</i>	construit, <i>constructed.</i>
cuisine, <i>kitchen.</i>	nuisirent, <i>they prejudiced.</i>
Juif, <i>a Jew.</i>	sanguine, <i>red lead.</i>
buisson, <i>a bush.</i>	ambiguë, <i>ambiguity.</i>

Observing that *ui*, preceded by *q*, is a diphthong only in the four following words, in which *qui* is sounded as if spelt *kui*.

équiangle, <i>equiangular.</i>	équitation, <i>horsemanship.</i>
quia (être à), <i>to be put to a</i>	ubiquiste, <i>ubiquist.</i>
nonplus.	

O

UO.

UO.

This vowel is uttered with the sound of *u* in *volume*, and that of *o* in *come* or in *old*, according as it is short or long.

EXAMPLES.

duo, <i>a duet.</i>	virtuose, <i>virtuoso.</i>
impétuosité, <i>impetuosity.</i>	sinuosité, <i>windings.</i>

UOI.

This vowel is to be found only in the two following words, in which it is sounded jointly with *q*, which precedes it, as if spelt *coè*.

quoi, <i>what.</i>	quoique, <i>although.</i>
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L E S S O N S

UPON THE SIMPLE DIPHTHONGS AND
OTHER VOWELS BEFORE-
MENTIONED.

L E S S O N I.

L'Acacia est un arbre de haute tige et d'un bois	The Acacia is a high tree, the wood of which is tendre
---	--

tendre et moëlleux ; ses branches sont semées d'épines et portent des fleurs blanches qui croissent par bouquets.

La tragédie doit exciter la terreur et la pitié.

Le mot sphère est un terme de géométrie qui signifie un corps solide, dont toutes les lignes, tirées du centre à la circonférence, sont égales ; mais au figuré, il signifie étendue de pouvoir, d'autorité, de connoissance, de talent, de génie.

La lune et les autres planètes empruntent leur lumière du soleil.

Les usuriers se sont enrichis depuis quelque tems à l'agiotage.

La terre a un mouvement diurne.

On dit figurément qu'un discours est moëlleux, pour dire, qu'il est plein de sens et de bonnes choses.

Ce valet plia la toilette de son maître et prit la fuite.

Heureux ceux qui ont faim et soif de la justice.

Ce satin-là est plus soyeux que l'autre.

soft and pithy ; its branches are thorny and bear white flowers which grow in clusters.

Tragedy ought to excite terror and pity.

The word sphere is a geometrical term, which signifies a solid body, all the lines of which, drawn from the centre to the circumference, are equal ; but in the figurative sense, it means an extent of power, authority, knowledge, talent, or genius.

The moon and the other planets receive their light from the sun.

Usurers have lately enriched themselves by stock-jobbing.

The earth has a diurnal motion.

We say, figuratively speaking, that a discourse is smooth, to signify that it is enriched with sense and elegant expressions.

This servant laid hold of all his master's apparel and went away.

Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness.

This satin is more rich or full of silk than the other.

La Seine a beaucoup de sinuosités.

Son oncle n'a pas peu contribué à sa fortune.

Le mot arguer, qui signifie contredire, n'est plus d'usage qu'au palais.

Le produit de cette ferme est de deux mille livres.

The river Seine has many windings and turnings.

His uncle has been the chief author of his fortune.

The word arguer, which signifies to contradict, is now hardly used except at the bar.

This farm produces two thousand pounds a year.

LESSON II.

On ne parvenoit ordinairement au Patriciat, qu'après avoir passé par les plus grandes charges, comme de Consul, de Préfet du Prétoire, de Préfet de la Ville, &c.

On appelle réfugiés, les Calvinistes qui sont sortis de France, à l'occasion de la révocation de l'édit de Nantes.

Il y a peu de rizières en France, et il y en a beaucoup en Italie.

Un idiotisme est une construction et un tour d'expression contraire aux règles ordinaires de la grammaire, mais propre et particulier à une langue.

They did not usually obtain the Patrician's dignity among the Romans, till after they had filled the greatest offices, such as that of Consul, Prefect of the Pretory, Prefect of the City, &c.

They call refugees, the Calvinists who left France on account of the revocation of the edict of Nantz.

There are but few fields sown with rice in France and a great many in Italy.

An idiotism is a construction of a method and expressing one's self contrary to the general rules of grammar, but proper and peculiar to a language.

Sirius

Sirius est l'étoile la plus grande et la plus brillante du ciel.

Le poëme épique ou poëme héroïque est un grand poëme où l'on raconte quelque trait d'un personnage illustre, en y ajoutant des événemens merveilleux.

Les sentimens et les principes de justice et d'équité, imprimés à tous les hommes par l'Auteur de la nature, s'appellent loi naturelle ou de nature.

Tous les chiens qui aboyent ne mordent pas.

Jusqu'ici on n'a point encore trouvé la quadrature du cercle.

Les questeurs à Rome étoient des magistrats chargés de la garde du trésor public, et de diverses autres fonctions, comme de recevoir les ambassadeurs, &c.

Sirius is the largest and the brightest star in heaven.

The epic or heroic poem is a long poem in which is recorded a particular action of an illustrious person, to which are added some remarkable events.

The sentiments and principles of justice and equity, impressed on the minds of all men by the Author of nature, are called the natural law.

All dogs who bark do not bite.

The quadrature of the circle has not yet been discovered.

The Roman questors were magistrates entrusted with the care of the public treasure, and many other offices, such as the receiving of ambassadors, &c.

SECTION VI.

OF THE SIMPLE DIPHTHONGS NASAL.

These vowels, which are seven in number, viz.

IAN, IEN, ION, OIN, UAN, UIN, UON,

are formed by the junction of a simple vowel with a simple nasal, both of which retain their natural sound.

IAN.

In this vowel, as well as the six next, the simple vowel is passed over rapidly, and the stress laid upon the nasal one, which is short or long according to the rules given in treating of the simple nasal vowels.

EXAMPLES.

affriander, to allure.
viandes, meats.
négociant, a merchant.
étudians, students.

confiance, confidence.
amiente, amiantus.
mendians, beggars.
riant, laughing.

IEN.

This vowel has two double sounds.

1st. It takes the sound of *i* in *fit* and that of *ain* in *saint*, in the middle and even at the end of words when absolutely final, *i. e.* when it is not followed by a consonant: the first, second, and third, persons singular of the present of the Indicative of verbs terminated in *enir*, and nouns in *ien*, when plural excepted.

EXAMPLES.

bien, <i>well</i> or <i>good</i> .	survient, <i>he comes unex-</i>
académicien, <i>academician</i> .	pectedly.
comédien, <i>a player</i> .	contiens, <i>thou containest</i> .
tiens, <i>thine</i> .	chien, <i>dog</i> .
Chrétiens, <i>Christians</i> .	retient, <i>he retains</i> .
vient, <i>he comes</i> .	

2dly. It is sounded like *ian*, vide page 150, in all words ending in *ience*, *ient*, *iens*,* (the 1st, 2d, and 3d, persons singular of the present of the Indicative of verbs terminated in *enir*, and the plural of nouns ending in *ien*, excepted,) also in all verbs ending in *ienter*.

EXAMPLES.

expédient, <i>expedient</i> .	inconvéniens, <i>inconvenien-</i>
orient, <i>the east</i> .	ces.
faïence, <i>Delft ware</i> .	patience, <i>patience</i> .
patienterai, <i>I will take</i>	conscience, <i>conscience</i> .
<i>patience</i> .	s'impatisenter, <i>to fret</i> .

Except in *escient*, in which it is short, as, for example,

à mon *escient*, *to my knowledge*.

ION.

* And their derivatives and compounds.

ION.

This vowel takes the sound of *i* in *fit*, and that of *en* short or long.

EXAMPLES.

scion, <i>a sprig.</i>	opinion, <i>opinion.</i>
septentrion, <i>the north.</i>	décisions, <i>decisions.</i>
successions, <i>successions.</i>	illusion, <i>illusion.</i>
prions, <i>we pray.</i>	supplions, <i>let us intreat.</i>
fortification, <i>fortification.</i>	connexions, <i>connexions.</i>

OIN.

This vowel takes the sound of *ou* in *you*, and that of *ain* in *saint*, which is sounded rather shorter.

EXAMPLES.

point, <i>the fist.</i>	coin, <i>wedge, also corner.</i>
foin, <i>hay.</i>	foin, <i>care.</i>
groin, <i>the snout of a hog.</i>	sainfoin, <i>sainfoin.</i>
point, <i>point.</i>	embonpoint, <i>good case.</i>

Except in the four following words, in which it is long.

joint, <i>a joint.</i>	point, <i>not.</i>
oing, <i>hog's grease.</i>	témoin, <i>a witness.</i>

Also in the third person singular of the present of the Indicative of *joindre*, *joindre*, and its derivatives ; and any time *oin* is followed at the end of a word by *s*, or when the syllable following it ends with a mute.

EXAMPLES.

joint, he joins.
joindre, to anoint.
coins, corners.
soins, cares.

points, points.
pointe, a point.
moindres, less,
rejoint, he joins again.

UAN.

This vowel is uttered with the sound of *u* short, and that of *an* in the diphthong nasal *ian*, vide page 150.

EXAMPLES.

évacuant, evacuating.
puant, strong.
saluant, saluting.

chat-huans, owls.
tuant, killing.
muant, moulting.

Observing that *an* is short in the two following words :

chat-huant, an owl.

Juan, Juan, a proper name.

And *quan* is pronounced *couan* in *quanquam*, a public speech, the last syllable of which retains its Latin articulation.

UIN.

UIN.

This vowel takes the sound of *u* short, and that of *ain* in *saint*, but short; observing that, when preceded by *q*, *q* and *u* are sounded as in English in *quinquennial*.

EXAMPLES.

quinquagénaire, <i>fifty years</i> old.	quinquagésime, <i>quinqua- gesima</i> .
pinguin, <i>pinguin, kind of</i> <i>bird</i> .	quinquennal, <i>quinquennial</i> .
Juin, <i>June</i> .	quinquennium, <i>quinquen- nium</i> .

Except in the following word, in which it is long:

suinter, to drop.

UON.

This vowel takes the sound of *u* short, and that of *on* short, though followed by *s*, vide page 58.

EXAMPLES.

contribuons, <i>we contribute</i> .	remuons, <i>we shake</i> .
saluons, <i>let us salute</i> .	continuons, <i>let us continue</i> .

L E S S O N S

UPON THE SIMPLE DIPHTHONGS NASAL
AND OTHER VOWELS BEFORE-
MENTIONED.

L E S S O N I.

La nouvelle alliance dure depuis la venue du Messie, et durera jusqu'à la consommation des siècles.

On dit dans l'oraison Dominicale, notre pain quotidien, pour dire, le pain dont nous avons besoin chaque jour.

Le Scorpion est un des douze signes du Zodiaque, et c'est celui qui est entre le signe de la Balance et le signe du Sagittaire.

Les Talapoins, prêtres idolâtres du royaume de Siam, sont des espèces de moines mendiants.

On prétend que les chat-huans voyent plus clair la nuit que le jour.

Le Pinguin est un oiseau de mer qui est de la gran-

The new covenant dates from the coming of the Messiah, and will last to the end of the world.

We say, in the Lord's prayer, our daily bread, to signify the bread we are in need of every day.

The Scorpion is one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and it is that which is between the sign Libra and the sign Sagittarius.

The Talapoins, idolatrous priests of the kingdom of Siam, are a kind of mendicant friars.

It is asserted that owls see better by night than by day.

The Pinguin is a sea-bird, of the size of a goose ;
deur

deur d'une oie; il a les ailes si courtes, qu'il ne lui est pas possible de voler; il se tient droit en marchant, et dans cette attitude, ses petites ailes semblent être des restes de bras.

Si nous continuons avec une ardeur semblable, nous en viendrons bientôt à bout.

his wings are so short that he cannot fly; he walks upright, and, in this posture, his little wings look like small arms.

If we continue as steadily as we began, we will soon bring it about.

LESSON II.

Les Quinquennales étoient des fêtes qui se célébroient du tems des empereurs, à Rome et dans les provinces, au bout des cinq premières années de leur règne, et ensuite de cinq ans en cinq ans : cet espace de cinq ans étant censé faire une période, pour la durée de laquelle on faisoit des vœux, qu'on renouvelloit au commencement de la période suivante.

Ce jeune homme a fort bien prononcé son *quantum*.

Les anciens se faisoient oindre au sortir du bain.

The Quinquennials were feasts which were celebrated in the time of the emperors at Rome and in the provinces, at the expiration of the five first years of their reign, and afterwards every fifth year : they looked upon five years as a period, for the duration of which they made vows, which were renewed at the beginning of the next period.

This young man went extremely well through his speech.

The ancients used to get themselves anointed in getting out of the bath.

L'aiguille

L'aiguille aimantée se tourne toujours vers le septentrion.

On appelle Indes Orientales, la partie de l'Asie qui est entre la Perse et la Chine, et on la nomme ainsi pour la distinguer de l'Amérique, à qui on donne souvent le nom d'Indes Occidentales.

L'Amiante est une matière minérale dont on fait de la toile incombustible.

The compass inclines always towards the north.

We call the East-Indies, that part of Asia which lies between Persia and China, to distinguish it from America, which often goes by the appellation of the West-Indies.

The Amiantus is a mineral matter, with which is made incombustible cloth.

SECTION VII.

OF THE COMPOUND DIPHTHONGS.

The compound diphthongs are formed by the junction of a simple vowel and a compound one, and *vice versa*, or by the junction of two compound vowels.

There are eleven compound diphthongs formed of a simple vowel and a compound one, viz.

IAI, IAU, IEU, IOI, IOIE, IOU, UAI, UAU, UEU, UOI, UOIE.

P

IAI.

IAI.

This vowel, when final, takes the sound of *i* short and shut *é* short.

EXAMPLES.

dédiai, *I dedicated.*
 priaï, *I prayed.*
 conviai, *I invited.*

criai, *I cried.*
 mariaï, *I married.*
 pliai, *I folded.*

Except if it is followed by *je*, in which case it takes the sound of half-open *è* long, vide page 70.

EXAMPLES.

suppliai-je? *did I entreat?* criai-je? *did I cry?*

It takes also the sound of half-open *è* long, in words ending in *iaire*, *iaires*, *iais*, *iaïse*, *iaïses*, *iaïsent*.

EXAMPLES.

incendiaire, <i>an incendiary.</i>	liais, <i>hard freestone.</i>
judiciaire, <i>judgement.</i>	niaïse, <i>a silly woman.</i>
fiduciaires, <i>trustees.</i>	niaïsent, <i>they play the fool.</i>
sous-ventriaires, <i>horse-girdles.</i>	

IAU.

This vowel is uttered with the sound of *i* short, and that of *o* short or long, according to the rules given in treating of the compound vowel *au*, page 72.

EXAMPLES.

miauler, *to mew.*
fabliau, *a little fable.*
bestiaux, *cattle.*

bacaliau, *salt cod.*
provinciaux, *provincials.*
présidiaux, *presidials.*

IEU.

This vowel takes the sound of *i* short, and that of *e* mute, in monosyllables, as has been seen in treating of *eu*, page 81, observing that it is sonorous when followed by *r*, *Monsieur* and *Messieurs* excepted, and long when followed by *e*, *x*.

EXAMPLES.

relieur, *book-binder.*
Monsieur, *a gentleman.*
lieue, *a league.*

supérieurs, *superiors.*
Dieu, *God.*
essieux, *axle-trees.*

IOI.

This vowel takes the sound of *i* short and that of shut *é* in the third persons singular of the imperfect of the Indicative of verbs.

P 2

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

émioit, *he did crum.*
 rioit, *he did laugh.*
 rassasioit, *he did satisfy.*
 oublioit, *he did forget.*

épioit, *he did watch.*
 contrarioit, *he did contra-*
dict.
 prioit, *he did pray,*

On the contrary it takes the sound of half-open *è* long in the first and second persons singular of the same tense.

EXAMPLES.

confiois, *I did trust.*
 souriois, *I did smile.*

copiois, *thou didst copy.*
 méfiois, *I did mistrust.*

IOIE.

This vowel, which is to be found in the third persons plural of the imperfect of the Indicative of verbs, is sounded like *ioi*, followed by *s*; vide the last article.

EXAMPLES.

convioient, *they did invite.*
 sourioient, *they did smile.*

renioient, *they did deny.*
 envioient, *they did envy.*

IOU.

This vowel, which is sounded like *you* in English, is to be found only in the three following words, in the last of which *ou* is long.

chiourme, *the crew of a* colioure, *the name of a*
ship. *plant.*
 alpiou, *a game-term.*

UAI.

This vowel takes the sound of *u* short, and that of shut *é* short.

EXAMPLES.

attribuai, <i>I attributed.</i>	arguai, <i>I blamed.</i>
remuai, <i>I stirred.</i>	diminuai, <i>I diminished.</i>
continuai, <i>I continued.</i>	ruai, <i>I kicked.</i>

Except if followed by *je*, in which case it takes the sound of half-open *è* long, as has been said in treating of *iai*, page 158.

UAU.

This vowel is uttered with the sound of *u*, and that of *o* short or long.

EXAMPLES.

gluau, *lime-twigg.*
gruau, *oat-meal.*

gluaux, *lime-twigs.*

UEU.

This vowel, before or after any consonant but *g* and *q*, expresses the double sound of *u* short and *e* mute; observing that *eu* is sonorous when followed by *r*, and long when followed by *x* or *s* in the middle of a word.

EXAMPLES.

lueur, *light.*
vertueux, *virtuous.*
rueur, *slaughter-man.*

présomptueux, *presumptu-
ous.*
fueur, *sweat.*
respectueux, *respectful.*

UOI.

This vowel, which is to be found only in the imperfect of the Indicative of verbs, is sounded like *uai*, vide page 161, when in the third person singular, in which it is followed by *t*.

EXAMPLES.

tuoit, *he did kill.*
fuoit, *he did perspire.*
muoit, *he did moult.*

contribuoit, *he did contri-
bute.*

But

But when in the first and second persons singular of the same tense it takes the sound of half-open *e* long.

EXAMPLES.

attribuois, <i>I did attribute.</i>	arguois, <i>thou contradictedst.</i>
remuois, <i>I did shake.</i>	continuois, <i>I did continue.</i>
muois, <i>thou didst mould.</i>	

UOIE.

This vowel is founded like *uoi* in the foregoing article.

EXAMPLES.

ramuoient, <i>they did shake.</i>	tuoient, <i>they did kill.</i>
arguoient, <i>they did contradicted.</i>	continuoient, <i>they did continue.</i>

The compound diphthongs formed from a compound vowel and a simple one are three in number, viz.

OUA, OUE, OUI.

OUA.

OUA.

OU in this vowel keeps the sound it has in *you*, and *a* its natural sound short or long, according to the rules given in treating of *a*.

EXAMPLES.

louas, thou praisedst.
jouaffiez, you might play.
nouâmes, we tied.
gadouard, night-man.

escouade, the 3d part of a
company of foot.
avouassions, we might own.
douane, custom-house.

OUE.

This vowel, when absolutely final, is not a diphthong but a compound vowel, because, as has been seen before, page 96, these three letters give together the sound of *oo* in *too*; but if *e* is marked with an acute accent, thus *oué*, it makes then a diphthong, and takes the short sound *ou* has in *you*, and that of *shut é* short or long, according to the rules given in treating of *shut é*.

EXAMPLES.

alloué, allowed.
joué, played.

doué, endowed.
secoué, shaken.

It takes also the same sound, though not accented, when it is followed by *l, r, t, z*.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

nouer, to tie.	alouette, a lark.
rouet, spinning-wheel.	jouer, to play.
douelle, a stave of a cask.	girouette, weather-cock.
trouer, to make a hole.	

But it takes the sound of half-open *è* long when it is followed at the end of a word by *ts*.

EXAMPLES.

rouets, whips.	rouets, spinning-wheels.
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OUI.

OU in this vowel is sounded as in the foregoing, and retains its sound; or, to be still clearer, *oui* is sounded like *we* in English; observing that the French sound does not require so great a stress as the English, excepted when *i* is to be pronounced long.

EXAMPLES.

babouine, a foolish girl.	oui, yes.
inouï, unheard.	cambouis, boom.
éblouis, I dazzle.	réjouîmes, we rejoiced.
rouit, he waters hemp.	jouit, he enjoyed.
jouissance, enjoyment.	épanouît, it might blow.

The

The compound Diphthongs, formed by the junction of two compound vowels, are six in number, viz.

OUAI, OUÉE, OUEU, OUIE, OUOI,
OUOIE.

OUAI.

OU in this vowel is sounded as in *you*, and *ai*, like shut *é*, when it is final or followed by *t*, either at the end or in the middle of a word.

EXAMPLES.

louai, I praised.

renouai, I tied again.

Observe that *ouai* is also a compound diphthong in the two following, *h* being mute in them :

souhait, a wish.

souhaitas, thou didst wish.

On the contrary, *ai* takes the sound of half-open *i*, or the same sound *air* gives in English in the following word, which is the only one in which *ouai* be followed by *re* :

douaire, jointure.

And, lastly, the sound of open *é* in the two following words, the only ones in which *ouai* be followed by *s* and *ts*.

ouais, lack-a-day.

souhairs, wishes.

OUÉE.

OUÉE.

This vowel takes the sound of *ou* in *you*, and that of shut *é* long.

EXAMPLES.

bouée, a buoy.

foués, bird-catching by candle-light.

brouées, fogs.

jouée, the thickness of a wall in the opening of a window.

OUEU.

OU in this vowel is sounded as in the preceding, and *eu*, like *ueu*, page 103, sonorous or long, according to the letters which follow it.

EXAMPLES.

boueur, a scavenger.

boueux, muddy.

noureux, knotty.

joueurs, gamesters.

OUIE.

This vowel is sounded like *we* in English.

EXAMPLES.

ouie, the hearing.

inouies, unheard.

OUOI.

OUOI.

This vowel is sounded like *ouai* final, vide page 166, when it is followed by *t*, *i. e.* in the third person singular of the imperfect of the Indicative of verbs.

EXAMPLES.

jouoit, he did play.
nouoit, he did tie.

louoit, he did praise.
secouoit, he did shake.

But when followed by *s*, that is, in the first and second persons singular of the same tense, it is sounded like *ouais*, page 166.

EXAMPLES.

avouois, I did confess.

secouois thou didst shake.

OUOIE.

This vowel, which is to be found only in the third person plural of the imperfect of the Indicative of verbs, is sounded like *ouoi*, when followed by *s*.

EXAMPLES.

douoient, they endowed.
louoient, they praised.

renouoient, they tied again.

SECTION VIII.

OF THE COMPOUND DIPHTHONGS
NASAL.

OUAN, OUEEN, OUON.

OUAN, OUEEN.

These vowels express the double sound of *ou* in *you*, and the nasal sound *an*; or, in a plainer way, are sounded like *wan* in *want*; observing that the stress is not to be laid so great when *an* or *en* is final.

douant, *endowing.*

jouant, *playing.*

kouan, *a plant used to make*
carmin.

avouant, *owning.*

louange, *praise.*

Rouen, *the name of a city*
in France.

OUON.

This vowel expresses the double sound of *ou* and *on*, which are uttered together nearly like *won't*.

EXAMPLES.

nouons, *we tie.*

jouons, *let us play.*

louons, *we praise.*

secouons, *let us shake.*

Q

LESSON

L E S S O N

UPON THE COMPOUND, COMPOUND NASAL DIPHTHONGS, AND OTHER VOWELS BEFORE-MENTIONED.

Il ne faut point avoir de croyance à l'astrologie judiciaire, car ce n'est qu'une pure chimère.

Le *Fabliau* est un conte en vers. Cette espèce de poème étoit fort à la mode dans les premiers tems de la poésie François.

Dieu-donné est un surnom que l'on donne à quelques princes, lorsqu'on regarde leur naissance comme une chose miraculeuse et comme une grâce du ciel, accordée particulièrement aux vœux des peuples.

Je lui rendois tous les services qu'il étoit en mon pouvoir de lui rendre; je n'avois rien de caché pour lui, parceque je le regardois comme mon ami; et cependant il m'a payé de

No faith is to be given to judicial astrology, for it is but a mere chimera.

A Fabliau is a story in verse. This kind of poetry was very much in vogue in the first age of French versification.

Dieu-donné is a surname given to certain princes, when their birth is looked upon as miraculous and as a favour of heaven, peculiarly granted to the vows of the people.

I did him all the good offices it was in my power to do him; I concealed nothing from him, because I believed him my friend; but, however, he has been guilty towards me of the most horrid ingratitude

l'ingratitude la plus noire, et a mis tout en usage pour me supplanter dans la place qu'il savoit que j'enviois.

On appelle chiourme les forçats et autres qui ramment sur une galère.

Les astrologues attribuoient une puissance bienfaisante à la planète de Jupiter.

Un gluaux est une petite baguette enduite de glu pour attrapper des oiseaux.

Il s'engagea présomp tueusement dans une entreprise au dessus de ses forces.

S'il continuoît à bien faire, il s'en trouveroit bien.

Le guet ayant été averti qu'il y avoit des voleurs dans telle rue, y envoya une escouade qui en prit trois.

On dit proverbialement d'un paresseux qui voudroit avoir les choses sans peine, qu'il attend que les alouettes lui tombent toutes rôties dans le bec.

Il n'a pas la propriété de cette terre, il n'en a que la jouissance, que l'usufruit, sa vie durant.

ingratitude, and used all possible means to supplant me in the place which he knew I was desirous of obtaining.

They call chiourme, or crew, the slaves and others who row in a galley

Astrologers attributed a beneficent influence to the planet Jupiter.

A lime-twigg is a little switch or branch rubbed with lime to catch birds.

He rashly engaged in an undertaking above his capacity.

Should he continue to do well, he would find his account in it.

The watch, having had notice that there were thieves in such a street, sent thither a detachment who took three of them.

We proverbially say of a lazy man, who would have things without being at any trouble, that he expects larks will come ready drest in his plate.

He is not the owner of this estate, he has got only the possession of it during his life.

Q 2

L'homme,

L'homme, que je vous propose, est un homme à souhait pour l'emploi dont vous parlez.

Heureusement il trouva dans ce bois une trouée par où il fit défilér ses troupes.

Un joueur commence ordinairement par être dupe, et finit par être fripon.

L'ouïe est celui des cinq sens par lequel on reçoit les sons.

On ne peut être trop en garde contre les louanges, car du moment qu'on les écoute avec trop de plaisir, on cesse de les mériter.

The man, whom I am recommending to you now, is quite fit for the business of which you speak.

He luckily found in this wood an opening through which he made his troops defile.

A gamester commonly begins by being a dupe, and finishes by being a cheat.

Hearing is that of the five senses through which we receive the sounds.

We cannot be too much on our guard against praises, for we cease to deserve them from the very moment we listen to them with too great pleasure.

Y in the middle of a word.

This vowel, when in the middle of a word, often stands for double *i*, and then makes sometimes a compound vowel and a simple one, or part of a diphthong, and sometimes serves to form two diphthongs.

There are four cases in which *y*, in the middle of a word, stands for double *i*, viz. when it is preceded by *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*.

Y, preceded

y, preceded by *a*, makes a compound vowel and a simple one in the following words, in which *ay* takes the sound of shut *é* short and that of *i* long.

EXAMPLES.

pays, a country.
paylage, landscape.
payfan, a country-man.

payfagiste, landscape-painter.
abbaye, an abbey.

y, preceded by *a*, gives the sound of shut *é* short, and that of *i*, which makes a part of a diphthong in the following words :

ayant, having.
ayez, you may have, or have ye.
payable, payable.
payeur, pay-master.

ayons, we may or let us have.
essayer, to try.
payer, to pay.
payeuse, pay-mistress.

And in all verbs ending in *ayer*, and nouns ending in *ayeur* and *ayeuse*.

Contrary to the foregoing rules, *a*, in the following words, keeps its natural sound ; and *y*, which takes the liquid sound it has in *you*, makes a diphthong with the following vowel.

ayeul, and its compounds, *fayance*, Delft ware.
grandfather. *glayeul*, corn-flag.
bayonnette, a bayonet. *Payen*, a Pagan.
camayeu, camaieu. *tavayole*, a mantle.
cayer, copy-book.

Ayen.
 Bayard.
 Bayeux.
 Bayonne.
 Cayenne.
 Cayette.
 Clayenne.
 La Fayette.

} Proper names.

Y, preceded by *e*, makes a compound vowel, and part of a diphthong when it is followed by any vowel but *e* mute, and *e* takes the sound of shut *é*, and *y* the sound *i*.

EXAMPLES.

grafseyons, *we lisp.*

grafseyer, *to lisp.*

But if *y* is followed by *e* mute, then *ey* gives only the sound of shut *é*, observing to sound *y* liquid.

EXAMPLES.

grafseyement, *lispings.*
 grafseye, *I lisp.*

grafseyent, *they lisp.*

Y, preceded by *o*, gives the sound of the diphthong *œ* and that of *i* short, which makes another diphthong with the vowel following it.

EXAMPLES.

voyager, *to travel.*
 royaume, *a kingdom.*

croyez, *ye believe.*
 moyen, *means.*

envoyant,

envoyant, *sending.*
voyons, *we see.*

pourvoyois, *I did provide.*
employoient, *they did use.*

But if *y* is followed by *i*, *o* and *y* then make together a diphthong, and are sounded like *oi* in monosyllables, vide page 140, and *i* retains its sound, and makes part of another diphthong with the following vowel.

EXAMPLES.

croiyons, *we did believe.*
voyiez, *you may see.*

envoyions, *we sent.*
prévoyiez, *you foresaw.*

Y, preceded by *u*, is to be found only in *ennuyer*, *ennuyeux*, and their derivatives, in which *y* serves to form two diphthongs; these words being pronounced as if they were spelt *ennui-ier*, *ennui-ieux*, &c.

E mute in the middle of a word.

This vowel is most commonly dropt in the middle of a word; but, as it is often to be met with, it is necessary for beginners to know in what cases it is to be sounded.

The rules given by Chambaud on this subject, though very good and judicious, being better adapted for grown people than for children, I will point out the words in which *e* mute is sounded, according to the letters by which it is preceded.

N. B.

N. B. I shall always give the first person of the future for an example, because *e* is pronounced in the same manner in all the other persons of that tense, the three persons singular and third plural of the imperfect of the Subjunctive or Conditional.

From this observation I have excepted the two first persons plural of the imperfect of the Subjunctive, because *e*, preceding *rions* and *riez* in that tense, is always sounded when it is not preceded by a vowel.

E mute in the middle of a word retains the sound it has in monosyllables and the first syllables of a word.

I. When preceded by *b* in the following words:

barbelé, <i>bearded.</i>	courbement, <i>bending.</i>
barberie, <i>the art of shaving.</i>	fourberie, <i>a cheating trick.</i>
barberot, <i>a paltry barber.</i>	superbement, <i>proudly.</i>

II. When preceded by *c* in the following words:

appercevoir, <i>to perceive.</i>	harceler, <i>to harass.</i>
arsenal, <i>an arsenal.</i>	icelui, <i>he, him.</i>
calcedoine, <i>calcedony.</i>	mercenaire, <i>a journeyman.</i>
chancelier, <i>chancellor.</i>	mercenaiement, <i>mercenaryly.</i>
désenforceler, <i>to unbewitch.</i>	mercerie, <i>mercery.</i>
enforceler, <i>to bewitch.</i>	morceler, <i>to divide.</i>
enforceleur, <i>bewitcher.</i>	percevoir, <i>to perceive.</i>
forcerai, <i>I will oblige.</i>	pincelier, <i>a tin-pan.</i>
forcener, <i>to be mad.</i>	porcelaine,

porcelaine, *china*.
 recevoir, *to receive*.
 renforcement, *reinforce-*
ment.

tiercelet, *a tercel*.
 tiectement, *tertiating*.

III. When preceded by *d* in the following words:

absurdement, *absurdly*.
 arondelière, *celandine*.
 balourderie, *absurdity*.
 bombardement, *bombard-*
ment.
 bordelage, *bordage*.
 bordelier, *the master of a*
bad house.

chandelier, *candlestick*.
 cordelier, *Franciscan friar*.
 cordelière, *Franciscan nun*.
 débordement, *flood*.
 fourdeline, *kind of bag-pipe*.
 fourdement, *in a rumbling*
manner.

IV. When preceded by *f* in the two following words.

orfelin, *a he-orphan*.

orfeline, *a she-orphan*.

V. When preceded by *g* and followed by a consonant, only in the three following words:

conciergerie, *a jail*.
 largement, *widely*.

morigener, *to tutor*.

For when it is followed by *a* or *o* it is not sounded, because it serves only to give the sound of *j*.

VI. When preceded by *b* in the following words:

archevêché, *archbishopric*.
 archevêque, *archbishop*.
 machelière (dent), *cheek-*
tooth.

orphelin and orpheline, *an*
orphan.
 parchemin, *parchment*.

VII.

VII. When preceded by *l* in the following words:

celerier or *cellerier*, the *coulevrée*, *snake-weed*.
cellarist in a *monastery*. *coulevrine*, *culverin*.

And when *l* is preceded by *b, c, f, g, p, r*, in

abominablement, <i>abominably</i> .	doublement, <i>doubly</i> .
accablerai, <i>I will oppress</i> .	doublerai, <i>I will double or line</i> .
arlequin, <i>harlequin</i> .	emmitouflerai, <i>I will muffle up</i> .
aveuglement, <i>blindness</i> .	enflerai, <i>I will swell</i> .
aveuglerai, <i>I will blind</i> .	gonflerai, <i>I will be puffed</i> .
biglerai, <i>I will squint</i> .	étranglerai, <i>I will strangle</i> .
bouclerai, <i>I will buckle</i> .	parlement, <i>parliament</i> .
amplement, <i>amply</i> .	peuplerai, <i>I will people</i> .
comblerei, <i>I will fill up</i> .	râclerai, <i>I will scrape</i> .
bâclerai, <i>I will bar</i> .	renifflerai, <i>I will sniff</i> .
débâclement, <i>the breaking of a frost in a river</i> .	sarclerai, <i>I shall weed</i> .
débâclerai, <i>I will open</i> .	sifflerai, <i>I will whistle</i> .
dérèglement, <i>disorder</i> .	simplement, <i>simply</i> .
déréglerai, <i>I will put out of order</i> .	fouffleter, <i>to scuff</i> .
	triplerai, <i>I will treble</i> .

VIII. When preceded by *m* in the following words:

armeline, <i>ermine</i> .	désarmerai, <i>I will disarm</i> .
armement, <i>armament</i> .	fermement, <i>firmly</i> .
armerai, <i>I will arm</i> .	fermerai, <i>I will shut</i> .
chamelier, <i>camel-driver</i> .	fermeté, <i>firmness</i> .
charmerai, <i>I will charm</i> .	fermeture, <i>shop-windows</i> .
désarmement, <i>the disarming of soldiers or ships</i> .	infirmierie, <i>infirmary</i> .
	malmener, <i>to use ill</i> .
	marmelade,

marmelade, *marmalade.* amenerai, *I will bring.*
 ramenerai, *I will take* sommelier, *a butler.*
back again. Parmesan, *Parmesan-cheese.*
 emmenerai, *I will take* surmesure, *over-measure.*
away.

IX. When preceded by *n* in the following words:

acharnement, <i>obstinate bi-</i>	détournement, <i>a turning</i>
<i>zug.</i>	<i>aside.</i>
acharnerai, <i>I will irritate.</i>	détournerai, <i>I will turn</i>
ajournement, <i>a summons.</i>	<i>aside.</i>
ajournerai, <i>I will summons.</i>	discernement, <i>judgement.</i>
atournereuse, <i>a tire-woman.</i>	discernerai, <i>I will discern.</i>
bernement, <i>tossing in a</i>	cernerai, <i>I will surround.</i>
<i>blanket.</i>	garnement, <i>a rake.</i>
berner, <i>I will toss in a</i>	gouvernement, <i>govern-</i>
<i>blanket.</i>	<i>ment.</i>
bistournement, <i>twisting.</i>	gouvernerai, <i>I will govern.</i>
bistournerai, <i>I will twist.</i>	ornement, <i>ornament.</i>
cornement, <i>tingling of the</i>	ornerai, <i>I will adorn.</i>
<i>ears.</i>	prosternement, <i>prostration.</i>
cornemuse, <i>bag-pipe.</i>	prosternerai, <i>I will pro-</i>
cornerai, <i>I will blow a</i>	<i>strate.</i>
<i>horn.</i>	tournerai, <i>I will turn.</i>
cornetier, <i>horn-dresser.</i>	retournerai, <i>I will return.</i>
	ournesol, <i>turn-sol.</i>

X. When preceded by *p* in the following words:

chapeleraï, <i>I will chip.</i>	dyspepie, <i>dyspepsy.</i>
appesantir, <i>to make heavy.</i>	empesage, <i>starching.</i>
appesantissement, <i>heavi-</i>	empeser, <i>to starch.</i>
<i>ness.</i>	lanspeçade, <i>lancepesado.</i>
chapelier, <i>hatter.</i>	souposer, <i>to weigh.</i>

XI.

XI. When preceded by *r*, any time *r* is preceded by
b, c, d, f, g, p, t, v.

aigrefin, <i>a sharper.</i>	médiocrement, <i>indifferently.</i>
âpreté, <i>roughness.</i>	nombrerai, <i>I shall number.</i>
bafrerai, <i>I will eat.</i>	opiniâtreté, <i>obstinacy.</i>
chiffrerai, <i>I will number.</i>	poudrerai, <i>I will powder.</i>
dénigrerai, <i>I will slander.</i>	pauvreté, <i>poverty.</i>
épanprerai, <i>I will strip the</i> <i>vine of its leaves.</i>	sevrerai, <i>I will wean.</i>
ladrerie, <i>leprosy.</i>	sucrerie, <i>boiling-house or</i> <i>sugar-work.</i>

XII. When preceded by *f* in the following words:

arsenal, <i>an arsenal.</i>	grofelier, <i>gooseberry or cur-</i> <i>rant-tree.</i>
arsenic, <i>arsenic.</i>	muselière, <i>a muzzle.</i>
arsenical, <i>arsenical.</i>	museleraï, <i>I will muzzle.</i>
asenerai (un coup), <i>I will</i> <i>strike home.</i>	oisellerie, <i>bird-trade or</i> <i>aviary.</i>
autourserie, <i>the training up</i> <i>of goss-hawks.</i>	oiselier, <i>bird-seller.</i>
bouleversement, <i>confusion.</i>	parsemer, <i>to cover with</i> <i>seed.</i>
bouleverserai, <i>I will over-</i> <i>turn.</i>	perversement, <i>perversly.</i>
corselet, <i>corset.</i>	remboursement, <i>reimburse-</i> <i>ment.</i>
boisselier, <i>a turner.</i>	rembourserai, <i>I will re-</i> <i>imburse.</i>
déboursement, <i>disburse-</i> <i>ment.</i>	renversement, <i>destroying.</i>
débourserai, <i>I will disburse.</i>	renverserai, <i>I will destroy.</i>
diversement, <i>diversly.</i>	sursemer, <i>to sow over again.</i>
emboursement, <i>pocketing.</i>	
embourserai, <i>I will pocket.</i>	

XIII. When preceded by *t*, in the following words:

ahurtement, obstinacy.	écarteler, to quarter.
ahurterai, I will grow ob-	emportement, passion.
stinate.	exactement, exactly.
apertement, manifestly.	fontenier, a conduit-maker.
appartement, apartment.	fortement, strongly.
appartenance, dependance.	hôtelier, an inn-keeper.
appartenir, to belong to.	indirectement, indirectly.
appertement, plainly.	indistinctement, indistinct-
atelier, a work house for	ly.
masons, &c.	indoctement, unlearnedly.
batelier, water-man.	marteler, to beat with a
avortement, miscarriage.	hammer.
centenier, a centurion.	marcelet, a little hammer.
charte partie, charter-party.	marteline, a pick.
cinquantenier, a captain.	obtenir, to obtain.
comportement, behaviour.	ouvertement, openly.
comporterai, I will behave	partement, departure.
myself.	quartenier, the alderman of
correctement, correctly.	a ward.
courtement, shortly.	succinctement, succinctly.
couvertement, secretly.	tartelette, a tartlet.
coutellerie, cutler's trade.	tourtereau, a young turtle-
département, district.	dove.
déportement, behaviour.	tourterelle, turtle-dove.
directement, directly.	vertement, briskly.
disertement, eloquently.	vertevelle, the staple of a
distinctement, distinctly.	bolt.
doctement, learnedly.	

XIV. When preceded by *qu* in the following words:
observing to sound *qu* like *k*.

arquebusade, arquebusade.	arquebuserie, gun-smith's
arquebuse, arquebuse.	trade.
	R arquebusiers,

arquebusier, <i>gun-smith.</i>	mousquetade, <i>musket-shot.</i>
barquerole, <i>a little bark.</i>	mousquetaire, <i>a musketeer.</i>
débarquement, <i>landing.</i>	mousqueton, <i>musketon.</i>
désembarquement, <i>disem- barking.</i>	parquetage, <i>inlaid work.</i>
embarquement, <i>shipping.</i>	parqueter, <i>to inlay.</i>
fantasquement, <i>fantastical- ly.</i>	pédantesquement, <i>pedanti- cally.</i>
grotesquement, <i>comically.</i>	rembarquement, <i>re-em- barking.</i>
lansquenet, <i>lansquenet.</i>	turquerie, <i>cruelty.</i>
marqueter, <i>to speckle.</i>	usquebac, <i>usquebaugh.</i>

And in the future and imperfect of the Subjunctive of verbs terminated in *lquer* and *rquer*, such as *désalquerais*, I will deduct; *débarquerois*, I would land, &c.

XV. When preceded by *v* in the following words,

billevesée, <i>idle story.</i>	pouloerin or pulverin, <i>prim- ing-powder.</i>
cervelet, <i>the hinder part of the brain.</i>	subvenir, <i>to supply.</i>
écervelé, <i>a hare-brained fellow.</i>	survenance, <i>coming in un- expectedly.</i>
intervenir, <i>to intervene.</i>	survenir, <i>to come in unex- pectedly.</i>
parvenir, <i>to attain.</i>	

Lastly, when preceded by *x* in the two following words:

fixement, <i>steadfastly.</i>	prolixement, <i>tediously.</i>
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When two or three words joined together by a hyphen (-), such as (*chauve-souris*, a bat), make a compound word, and the first of these words ends with *e* mute, that *e* is founded only in the following words:

garde-bois, wood-keeper. *garde-boutique*, goods that
will not sell.

And all other words formed with *garde*, except *garde-du-corps*, a life-guard, which is commonly pronounced *garducor*.

contre-balancer, to counter-balance. *contre-bande*, prohibited
goods.

And all other words formed with *contre*, except when the following word begins with a vowel or *h* mute, as *contre-allée*, which is pronounced *contr'allée*, &c.

<i>quatre-vingts</i> , eighty.	<i>trouble-fête</i> , a troublesome
<i>marche-pied</i> , foot-stool.	guest.
<i>seigle-blanc</i> , French rice.	<i>chèvre-feuille</i> , honey-suckle.
<i>tourne-broche</i> , turn-spit or	<i>couvre-chef</i> , kerchief.
a jack.	<i>couvre-feu</i> , meat-screen.
<i>tourne-feuillet</i> , a tassel.	<i>couvre-plat</i> , dish-cover.
<i>tourne-vis</i> , a key for a	<i>havre-sac</i> , knap-sack.
screw.	<i>entre-deux</i> , intermedium.
	<i>entre-chat</i> , a cross-caper.

And in all other words formed with *entre*.

When there are in the same word two mute *e*'s, divided only by a consonant, use and the ear are the best masters to determine if they ought to be both dropt or sounded, or which of the two must be sounded; I shall therefore give, in a separate article, the most common words in which the *e*'s are sounded or dropt.

Words in which both *e*'s are dropt.

acheterai,* <i>I will buy.</i>	haleterai, <i>I will breathe short.</i>
baqueterai, <i>I will scoop out.</i>	louveterai, <i>she will bring young wolves.</i>
becqueterai, <i>I will peck.</i>	louveterie, <i>wolf-hunting.</i>
biqueterai, <i>she will kid.</i>	moucheterai, <i>I will pink.</i>
briqueterie, <i>brick kiln.</i>	naqueterai, <i>I will dance attendance upon the great.</i>
cacheterai, <i>I will seal.</i>	papeterie, <i>paper-mill.</i>
feuilletterai, <i>I will turn over.</i>	rapéceterai, <i>I will patch.</i>
chucheterai, <i>I will whisper.</i>	racheterai,* <i>I will redeem.</i>
crocheterai, <i>I will pick up.</i>	recacheterai, <i>I will seal up again.</i>
caneterai, <i>I will waddle.</i>	rempaqueterai, <i>I will pack up again.</i>
caqueterai, <i>I will prattle.</i>	suracheterai,* <i>I will buy too dear.</i>
caqueterie, <i>prattling.</i>	saveterai, <i>I will cobbler.</i>
dépecerai, <i>I will carve.</i>	tacheterai, <i>I will speckle.</i>
décacheterai, <i>I will unseal.</i>	valetterai, <i>I will drudge.</i>
décrocheterai, <i>I will unhook.</i>	voletterai, <i>I will flatter.</i>
déchiqueterai, <i>I will slash.</i>	
dépaqueterai, <i>I will untie.</i>	
empaqueterai, <i>I will pack up.</i>	
fureterai, <i>I will ferret.</i>	

Words

* This word belongs also to the next article, because it is pronounced two different ways, either *ajstrai* or *ajetrai*.

Words in which the first *e* only is founded.

acheterai, *I will buy.*
 achievement, *finishing.*
 acheverai, *I will finish.*
 agnelera, *she will ewe.*
 amenerai, *I will bring.*
 amoncelera, *I will heap up.*
 annelera, *I will curl.*
 appâtelera, *I will feed.*
 attelera, *I will put the
horses to the cart.*
 bosclera, *I will emboss.*
 chancelera, *I will stagger.*
 chenevière, *a hemp-cloze.*
 chenevis, *hemp-seed.*
 dégelera, *it will thaw.*
 démantelera, *I will dis-
mantle.*
 désenforcclera, *I will un-
bewitch.*
 détclera, *I will unteam.*
 écartclera, *I will quarter.*
 éleverai, *I will raise.*
 embrenera, *I will foul.*
 emmenerai, *I will carry
away.*
 emmuscclera, *I will muz-
zle.*
 empesclera, *I will starch.*
 enchantclera, *I will set
casks on the stilling.*
 engrenera, *I will put corn
into the mill-hopper.*
 enleverai, *I will take away.*
 entretenir, *to keep.*

épclera, *I will spell.*
 éteincclera, *it will sparkle.*
 forcclera, *I will be mad.*
 gabelclera, *I will let salt dry
in the magazine.*
 greneterie, *corn-chandlery.*
 grenetis, *the ring engrailed
round a piece of coin.*
 grommclera, *I will grum-
ble.*
 grumclera, *it will chd.*
 halclera, *I will smell one's
breath.*
 harclera, *I will harass.*
 javclera, *I will make ga-
vels.*
 levretera, *she will kindle.*
 malmclera, *I will ill-use.*
 marquclera, *I will speckle.*
 martclera, *I will beat with
a bammer.*
 marqueterie, *inlaid work.*
 morclera, *I will cut to
pieces.*
 morigclera, *I will tutor.*
 mousqueterie, *a volley of
musket-shot.*
 nivclera, *I will level.*
 pantclera, *I will pant.*
 parquclera, *I will inlay.*
 parsemclera, *I will strew
seed.*
 pesclera, *I will weigh.*
 promclera, *I will walk.*
 ramclera,

ramenerai, <i>I will bring back.</i>	femerai, <i>I will sew.</i>
rateleraï, <i>I will rake.</i>	souffleterai, <i>I will scuff.</i>
renivelerai, <i>I will level again.</i>	soupeferai, <i>I will weigh.</i>
revenir, <i>to come back.</i>	furmenerai, <i>I will founder.</i>
revenu, <i>an income.</i>	furfemerai, <i>I will sew over again.</i>
ruifselera, <i>it will gush.</i>	tonneleraï, <i>I will tunnel.</i>
sauteleraï, <i>I will hop.</i>	tavelera, <i>it will be speckled.</i>
	vergeteraï, <i>I will brush.</i>

Words in which the second *e* only is sounded.

earrelerai, <i>I will pave with square tiles.</i>	receveur,* <i>steward, receiver.</i>
decarrelerai, <i>I will unpave.</i>	receveuse,* <i>receiver.</i>
galefretier, <i>a mean fellow.</i>	redevance,* <i>rent.</i>
recarrelerai, <i>I will new pave.</i>	redevancier,* <i>a tenant.</i>
	vilebrequin, <i>a wimble.</i>

Words in which both *e*'s are sounded.

entrepreneur, <i>undertaker.</i>	redevance, <i>rent.</i>
entreprenant,† <i>undertaking.</i>	redevancier, <i>a tenant.</i>
receveur, <i>steward.</i>	redevoir, <i>to owe again or remain in one's debt.</i>
receveuse, <i>receiver.</i>	

N.B. When two monosyllables ending with mute *e* meet together, the first is sounded and the second dropt.

EXAMPLES.

* This word belongs also to the next article, because it is pronounced in two different ways.

† And in all the tenses and persons formed from it.

EXAMPLES.

je ne fais pas, *I do not* on dit que le pape est mort,
know. *they say the pope is dead.*

But if three meet together the first and third are
 sounded and the second is dropt.

EXAMPLES.

je ne le veux pas, *I will not.*
 au lieu de me le dire, &c. or } *instead of telling it me, &c.*
 au lieu de me le dire, &c.* }

PART THE SECOND.

OF CONSONANTS.

Consonants are to be considered under three different
 heads: 1st, with respect to their sound; 2dly, when
 double; and, 3dly, when final.

B

* The best rule to follow is to pronounce in the manner which reads
 the smoothest.

B

Is sounded in French as in English, excepted when it is followed by *s* or *t*, in which cases it is sounded like *p*.

EXAMPLES.

observer, *to observe*.
obscène, *obscene*.
obstacle, *an obstacle*.

obtenant, *obtaining*.
obstructif, *obstructive*.
obsédé, *beset*.

B, when double, is sounded like a single one, except in the following words, in which both are strongly articulated.

abba, *father*.
sabbatique, *sabbatical*.

abbatial, *belonging to an abbot*.
Barabbas, *a proper name*.

And in all other proper and foreign names.

B final is not articulated except in the two following words :

radoub, *the refitting of a ship*. rumb or romb, *rumb*.

And in all proper and foreign names, such as *Caleb*, *Achab*, &c.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

Caleb alla à la découverte de, &c. *Caleb went to search, &c.* Jacob fut béni par Isaac, *Jacob was blessed by Isaac.*

C,

As in English, takes the sound of *k* or *s*, according to the letters which follow it.

C, followed by the simple vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, and the consonants *l*, *r*, *t*, is sounded like *k*.

EXAMPLES.

moca, <i>a kind of coffee.</i>	caimand, <i>a beggar.</i>
cordon, <i>a string.</i>	aconit, <i>wolf-wort.</i>
courbe, <i>crooked.</i>	cube, <i>a cube.</i>
curatelle, <i>guardian-ship.</i>	cloisonnage, <i>a partition.</i>
éclanche, <i>a leg of mutton.</i>	anicroche, <i>demur.</i>
acrimonie, <i>acrimony.</i>	contracter, <i>to contract.</i>
distinctement, <i>distinctly.</i>	instructif, <i>instructive.</i>

Except, 1st, in

contrat, *an agreement;*

In

In which the last *c* is dropt as well as *t*, though they be both founded in *contracter* and its other derivatives.

instinct, *instinct*.
succinct, *succinct*.

amiçt, *an amiçt*.

In which *c* and *t* final are likewise dropt, and in the following word, in which the third *c* is also dropt.

succinctement, *briefly*.

C and *t* are likewise dropt in *respect*, at the end of a sentence, or before a word beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated; but *e* before them retains the sound of shut *é*: as, for example,

présentez-lui mon respect, mon respect pour vous, the
present my respects to respect I have for you.
him.

You must pronounce *mon respé*; but if the next word in the same sentence begins by a vowel or *h* mute, *c* is founded and *t* alone is dropt: as, for example,

nous devons porter respect we ought to respect our
à nos supérieurs. *bettors.*

Pronounce *nous devons porter respec à nos supérieurs*.

In the plural *respects*, *ts* are dropt and *s* is never sounded, not even before a vowel, but *e*, preceding *ts*, takes the sound of open *ê*: as, for example,

présentez mes respects à present my respects to my
madame, lady.

Pronounce *présentez mes respêc à madame*.

C is also dropt in *acquérir*, to acquire, and all words beginning with *acq*: *lacs*, which is more commonly spelt *lags*, when it means *nets*; but it is sounded when it signifies *lakes*.

2dly. In the following words, in which it is sounded like *g*.

cicogné, a *flork*.

Claude, *Claudius*.

Claudine, *Claudia*.

Czar, *Czar*.

Czarine, *Czarina*.

difficulté, *difficulty*.

second, *second*.

seconde, *second*, the *sixtieth*
part of a minute.

secondement, *secondly*.

seconder, to *assist*.

secondine, after birth.

secrétaire, *secretary*.

secrétariat, a *secretary's*
office.

C, on the contrary, when followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*, takes the sound of *f*.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

réceptacle, <i>a receptacle.</i>	cycle, <i>cycle.</i>
domicile, <i>habitation.</i>	nacelle, <i>a boat.</i>
citadelle, <i>a citadel.</i>	cypres, <i>cypress-tree.</i>

Also when followed by *a, o, or u*, if there is a cedilla under it thus, *ç*.

EXAMPLES.

avançant, <i>advancing.</i>	percussions, <i>we might perceive.</i>
balançai, <i>I hesitated.</i>	
berçois, <i>I did rock.</i>	prononçasses, <i>thou mightest pronounce.</i>
commerçons, <i>we deal.</i>	
conçois, <i>I may conceive.</i>	reçois, <i>I receive.</i>

C, followed by *b*, takes also the sound of *s*, when *b* is followed by a vowel, and they are sounded together as *sb* in English.

EXAMPLES.

Achéron, <i>Acheron.</i>	chirurgie, <i>surgery.</i>
artichaut, <i>artichoke.</i>	cochon, <i>a pig.</i>
cachot, <i>dungeon.</i>	choix, <i>choice.</i>
champart, <i>field-rent.</i>	faucheur, <i>a spinner.</i>
chat, <i>a cat.</i>	fichu, <i>sorry, pitiful.</i>
chérir, <i>to cherish.</i>	eutyché, <i>eutyché.</i>
chérubin, <i>cherubin.</i>	Michel, <i>Michael.</i>
chiffre, <i>a cipher.</i>	synecdoche, <i>synecdoche.</i>

Also

Also in *Auch*, the name of a city in France, which is pronounced as if spelt *Auche*.

Except in the following words, in which *ch* takes the sound of *k*.

Achaïe, *Achaia*.

Achéloüs, *Achelous*.

alotechnie, a part of chymistry which has salts for its object.

alchimie, *alchemy*.

alchimiste, *alchemist*.

Antiochus, *Antiochus*.

Archange, *Archangel*.

Archangel, *Archangel*.

Archelaüs, *Archelaus*.

Archéarnafse, *Archearnafsus*.

Archestratus, *Archestratus*.

archétype, *archetype*.

Archiloüs, *Archilous*.

Archigènes, *Archigenes*.

les Archontes, *Archontes*.

Bacchanales, *Bacchanals*.

Bacchantes, *Bacchantes*.

Bacchus, *Bacchus*.

cathécumène, *cathecumen*.

Calchas, *Calchas*.

Chabrias, *Chabrias*.

Cham, *Cham*.

Chanaan, *Chanaan*.

Charchédon, *Charchedon*.

Charès, *Chares*.

Charron,* *Charro*, the ferryman of Hell.

Charybde, *Charybdis*.

chélidoine, *celandine*.

chélydre, *water-snake*.

Chersonèse, *Chersonesus*.

chiliaque, *chyliaarchus*.

Chio, *Chio*.

choeur, *chorus*, also a choir.

chorébe, *choreb*.

choriste, *chorist*.

chorographie, *chorography*.

chosroës, *chosroes*.

chus, *chus*.

chyromancie, *chyromancy*.

dyrrachium, *dyrrachium*.

écho, *echo*.

échinades, *echinades*.

épicharme, *epicharmus*.

eschile, *eschyle*.

eschines, *eschynes*.

euchariste, *eucharist*.

eucharistie, *eucharist*.

exarchat, *exarchat*.

Ezéchias, *Ezechiah*.

Le Ché, name of a city in France.

Leschès, *Leschés*.

mécanicien, *mechanician*.

mécanisme, *mechanism*.

mécanique, *mechanic*.

Michol, *Michol*.

S Nabuchodonosor,

* But not in *charron*, a wheel-wright, in which *c* takes the sound of *s*.

Nabuchodnosor,	<i>Nebu-</i>	scholaſtique, <i>ſcholaſtic.</i>
<i>chadnezzar.</i>		ſcholiaſte, <i>ſcholiaſt.</i>
orcheftre, <i>orcheftra.</i>		ſcholie, <i>ſcholium.</i>
parochial, <i>parochial.</i>		Ticho-brahé, <i>Ticho-brabu.</i>
Pulchérie, <i>Pulcheria.</i>		Zacharie, <i>Zachariab.</i>
Réchabite, <i>Rechabit.</i>		

Alſo in

ſtomachal, *ſtomachic.*

And in all other words terminated in *chal*, alſo when *h* is followed by *r*.

EXAMPLES.

chrême, <i>chriſm.</i>	chronique, <i>chronicle.</i>
Chrétien, <i>Chriſtian.</i>	chronologiſte, <i>chronologiſt.</i>
Chriſt, <i>Chriſt.</i>	chryſolite, <i>chryſolite.</i>

Contrary to the foregoing rules, *c* takes the ſound of *j* in the following words:

acheter, *to buy* ; revenche, *revenge* ;

which are pronounced as if ſpelt *ajeter*, *revenje*.

Double *c* is never pronounced but when followed by *e*, *i*, or *h*, and then the firſt is ſounded like *k* and the ſecond like *s*.

EXAMPLES.

accélérer, <i>to accelerate.</i>	ecchymofe, <i>ecchymofis.</i>
acceptèrent, <i>they accepted.</i>	ſucces, <i>ſucceſs.</i>
accident, <i>accident.</i>	ſuccinét, <i>ſuccinét.</i>

Alſo

Also in proper names, in which it is always sounded;
as, for example,

Accaron, *Accaron*.

Rebecca, *Rebecca*.

C final is commonly sounded even when followed by
a word beginning with a consonant, or *h* aspirated.

EXAMPLES.

arc, *a bow*.
bouc, *a he-goat*.
lac, *a lake*.
musc, *musk*.
roc, *a rock*.
sac, *a bag*.
sec, *dry*.
trafic, *trade*.

arsenic, *arsenic*.
le tillac d'un vaisseau, *the
deck of a ship*.
un syndic de communauté,
*the syndic of a corpora-
tion*.
un tems sec et chaud, *a dry
and warm brother*.

Except in the following words, in which *c* is mute.

azercoc, <i>a rent</i> .	escroc, <i>a sharper</i> .
broc, <i>a large jug</i> .	estomac, <i>stomach</i> .
clerc, <i>a clerk</i> .	marc, <i>a weight of eight</i>
cognac, <i>marmalade of</i>	<i>ounces, also sediments</i> .
<i>quinces</i> .	porc, <i>a hog</i> .
croc, <i>a hook</i> .	tabac, <i>snuff, tobacco</i> .
eric, <i>a screw-jack</i> .	

Also in all words that have a nasal vowel before *c*.

EXAMPLES.

banc, *a form.*
 flanc, *side, flank.*

blanc, *white.*
 tronc, *a trunk.*

Observing that *c* is sounded at the end of *porc*, in the word *porc-épic*, a porcupine, but not in *épic*; in

Marc, *Mark.*

croc-en-jambe, *the tripping
 up one's heels.*

In *blanc*, *franc*, when followed by a word beginning with a vowel, if it relates to them: as, for example,

franc alleu, *a freehold.*

du blanc au noir, *from one
 extreme to the other.*

Also in *donec*, then or therefore, beginning a sentence which is a consequence drawn from two or more premises: as, for example,

donec vous vous imaginez, *then you think that, &c.*
 &c.

N.B. *C*, preceded by a nasal vowel, is always sounded in reading verses.

 D

Is sounded in French as in English.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

adverbe, <i>an adverb.</i>	duc, <i>a duke.</i>
bondrée, <i>a sparrow-hawk.</i>	duplicata, <i>duplicate.</i>
clabaudage, <i>clamour.</i>	fondatrice, <i>a foundress.</i>
dédicace, <i>dedication.</i>	médifance, <i>slander.</i>

Double *d* is sounded only in the two following words :

addition, *addition.* reddition, *reddition.*

D final is sounded, 1st, in *sud*.

EXAMPLES.

le vent est au sud, *the wind is south.* le sud-ouest, *the south-west.*

2^{dly}. In foreign and proper names.

EXAMPLES.

la tribu de Gad, *the tribe of Gad.* le roi Arad demouroit au sud, *the king Arad dwelt in the south.*
David le roi prophète, *the king-prophet David.*

Except in *Lord*, a *Lord*, in which it is mute.

3^{dly}. In *fond*, but only in the following expression; observing that it takes in this word, and in the three following articles, the articulation of *t*:

de fond en comble, *utterly to the ground.*

4thly. In *quand*, when it is followed by a personal pronoun of the third person.

EXAMPLES.

quand il fait beau, <i>when it</i>	on doit se reposer quand on
<i>is fine weather.</i>	<i>a travaillé, one ought to</i>
quand elles virent que, &c.	<i>rest after work.</i>
<i>when they saw that, &c.</i>	

5thly. In the third person singular of the present of the Indicative of verbs, in which it is terminated in *d*, when followed by the above pronouns.

EXAMPLES.

prend-il du tabac? <i>does he</i>	vend-on le vin si cher?
<i>take snuff?</i>	<i>does wine sell so dear?</i>
répond-elle? <i>does she an-</i>	fond-elle le beurre? <i>does</i>
<i>swer?</i>	<i>she melt the butter?</i>

And, finally, in *grand*, when it is immediately followed by a noun beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

EXAMPLES.

un grand esprit, <i>a great</i>	un grand homme, <i>a great</i>
<i>genius.</i>	<i>man.</i>

F

Is sounded in French as in English.

EXAMPLES.

filou, <i>a pick-pocket.</i>	manufacture, <i>manufacture.</i>
lêchefrite, <i>a dripping-pan.</i>	fragilité, <i>fragility.</i>
safran, <i>saffron.</i>	vérificateur, <i>examiner.</i>

Double *f* is sounded like a single one in French.

EXAMPLES.

efficace, <i>efficacious.</i>	bouffée, <i>a blast of wind.</i>
office, <i>office.</i>	affluence, <i>plenty.</i>
souffrance, <i>suffering.</i>	chiffe, <i>a rag.</i>

F is articulated at the end of words.

EXAMPLES.

canif, <i>a pen-knife.</i>	lof, <i>the loof of a ship.</i>
chef, <i>a chief.</i>	soif, <i>thirst.</i>
grief, <i>grievance.</i>	fuiſ, <i>tallow.</i>
if, <i>yew-tree.</i>	viſ, <i>quick.</i>

Except in the following words, in which it is dropt.

aprentif, <i>an apprentice.</i>	chef-d'œuvre, <i>a master-</i>
clef, <i>a key.</i>	<i>piece of work.</i>

Also

Also in the singular and plural number of *boeuf*, an ox; *cerf*, a stag; *nerf*, sinew; *neuf*, new; *oeuf*, egg: as, for example,

du boeuf rôti, <i>roast beef.</i>	un discours qui a du nerf, <i>a nervous speech.</i>
un habit neuf, <i>a new coat.</i>	le bois d'un cerf, <i>the horns of a stag.</i>
une maladie de nerfs, <i>a nervous complaint.</i>	des oeufs frais, <i>new laid eggs.</i>
un troupeau de boeufs, <i>a drove of oxen.</i>	de beaux cerfs, <i>fine stags.</i>
des souliers neufs, <i>new shoes.</i>	un oeuf à la coque, <i>an egg in the shell.</i>

Also in *suif*, but only in the following expression:

du suif de chandelle, *the tallow of a candle.*

But observe that it is founded in the following sentences:

de la corne de cerf, <i>hart's-horn.</i>	du boeuf à la mode, <i>à-la-mode beef.</i>
de la langue de cerf, <i>hart's-tongue.</i>	un oeil de boeuf, <i>an oval.</i>

F is also founded in *neuf*, nine; when it is by itself or at the end of a sentence, as,

ils étoient neuf, <i>they were nine.</i>	combien en avez-vous? <i>neuf. How many have you? nine.</i>
J'en ai compté neuf, <i>I have reckoned nine.</i>	

But

But when in a sentence, and followed by a word beginning with a consonant, it is mute.

EXAMPLES.

il lui a payé neuf guinées, neuf mille hommes, *nine*
he paid him nine guineas. thousand men.

And when it is followed by a vowel, or *b* mute, then it takes the articulation of *v*.

EXAMPLES.

il est neuf heures et demie, elle a neuf ans, *she is nine*
it is half past nine o'clock. years old.
 neuf onces, *nine ounces.*

G

Has four different articulations.

1st. When it is immediately followed by *a, o, u*, the compound vowel *ai*, and any consonant but *n*, it is sounded as in English before the same letters.

EXAMPLES.

agacer, *to provoke.*
 bigot, *a bigot.*

figurément, *figuratively.*
 vulgaire, *vulgar.*

gloire,

gloire, *glory.*

agaric, *agaric, kind of mushroom.*

cagou, *an owl.*

guttural, *guttural.*

dégaine, *gait.*

grand, *great.*

Except in the following word, in which the first *g* is sounded like *k*:

gangréne, *gangrene.*

2dly. When it is immediately followed by *e* or *i*, it takes the sound of *j*, observing *d* is not to be sounded before it as in English.

EXAMPLES.

venger, *to avenge.*

giroflée, *a gilliflower.*

verger, *an orchard.*

régisseur, *an administrator.*

argille, *potter's earth.*

engagé, *engaged.*

Also when followed by *ea*, *eo*, *eü*, because *e* is not sounded, but serves only to give to *g* the sound *j* which falls upon *a*, *o*, or *u*, as has been seen before in treating of the compound vowels.

EXAMPLES.

dégageant, *disengaging.*

gageure, *a wager.*

obligeât, *he might oblige.*

érigeons, *we erect.*

dirigeas, *thou didst direct.*

mangeure, *nibbling.*

Observe that *g*, followed by *ue* or *ui*, keeps the hard sound it has before *a*, *o*, &c. which does not fall upon *u*, but upon *e* or *i*, such as in English in *guess*, *guide*.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

gué, *a ford.*
 guetter, *to watch.*
 guide, *a guide.*

guêpe, *a wasp.*
 guichet, *a wicket.*
 guise, *fancy.*

Also in the two following words:

Berghen, }
 Le Ghilan, } *names of cities.*

Which are pronounced as if spelt *Berguen, le Guilan.*

Except, 1st, in words ending with *gue*, when *e* is marked with two dots, which serve to shew that *g* is not to be sounded as in *bag, fog*, but as in *ambiguous*, and that *ue* give together the sound of *u* long.

EXAMPLES.

aiguë, *sharp.*
 ambiguë, *ambiguous.*

ciguë, *hemlock.*
 contiguë, *contiguous.*

2dly. In the following words, in which the two dots put over *i* shew that *u* and *i* are to keep each their sound, and do not make a compound vowel.

EXAMPLES.

aiguille,* *needle.*
 aiguïser, *to whet.*
 ambiguïté, *ambiguity.*

Guïde,
 Guïse, } *proper names.*
 Aiguïllon,†

3dly.

* And its derivatives.

† But not *aiguïllon*, a sting or goad.

3dly. G followed by *n* takes a liquid sound, much like that of *n* in the English words *minion*, *onion*.

EXAMPLES:

cotignac, <i>marmalade of</i>	craignant, <i>fearing.</i>
quinces.	joignît, <i>he might join.</i>
rogner, <i>to pare.</i>	répugnance, <i>repugnancy.</i>
campagnard, <i>a country-</i>	témoignage, <i>evidence.</i>
<i>man.</i>	peignis, <i>I described.</i>
poignée, <i>a handful.</i>	renseignement, <i>instruction.</i>

Except in the following words, in which *g* and *n* keep each their natural sound.

agnat, <i>relation by father's</i>	gnostique, <i>gnostic.</i>
<i>side.</i>	regnicole, <i>an inhabitant of</i>
agnation, <i>agnation.</i>	<i>a kingdom.</i>
cognat, <i>cognate.</i>	ignée, <i>igneous.</i>
cognition, <i>relationship.</i>	ignicole, <i>a worshipper of</i>
bagnauder, <i>to trifle.</i>	<i>fire.</i>
bagnaudier, <i>a trifler.</i>	stagnant, <i>stagnant.</i>
gnidien, <i>gnidian.</i>	diagnostique, <i>diagnostic.</i>
gnome, <i>a gnome.</i>	impregnation, <i>impregna-</i>
gnomon, <i>the hand of a</i>	<i>tion.</i>
<i>dial.</i>	inexpugnable, <i>impregnable.</i>
ghomonique, <i>gnomonics,</i>	Progné, <i>Progne.</i>
<i>dialling.</i>	

4thly. G is sounded like *z* in the following word:

gésier, *gizzard.*

Double

Double g is sounded as a single one.

EXAMPLES.

aggrandir, <i>to enlarge.</i>	réaggrave, <i>the last threaten-</i>
aggrégé, <i>an aggregate.</i>	<i>ing monitory.</i>
aggrave, <i>threatening moni-</i>	agresseur, <i>aggressor.</i>
<i>tory.</i>	aggression, <i>aggression.</i>

Except in the two following words, in which it is articulated.

suggérer, <i>to suggest.</i>	suggestion, <i>suggestion.</i>
------------------------------	--------------------------------

G final is not articulated.

EXAMPLES.

doigt, <i>finger.</i>	legs, <i>legacy.</i>
rang, <i>rank.</i>	sang, <i>blood.</i>
hareng, <i>herring.</i>	seing, <i>signature.</i>
poing, <i>fist.</i>	bourg, <i>borough.</i>
vingt, <i>twenty.</i>	

Except in foreign and proper names, in zig-zag and in *joug*, even when it is followed by a consonant.

EXAMPLES.

Agag lui ayant proposé,	une rue en zig-zag,
&c. Agag having pro-	<i>winding street.</i>
posed him, &c.	le joug de la servitude, <i>the</i>
Kiglag échut à Siméon,	<i>yoke of servitude.</i>
Kiglag fell to the lot of	un joug insupportable, <i>an</i>
Simeon.	<i>intolerable yoke.</i>

T

Also

Also in *long*, *rang*, and *fang*, when followed by a word beginning with a vowel, in which cases it is founded like *k*.

EXAMPLES.

un long espace, *a long* le fang et le carnage, *the*
space. *blood and slaughter.*
 fuer fang et eau, *to labour* il alla de rang en rang, *he*
with might and main. *went from rank to rank.*

H.

This letter, in the beginning and middle of a word, is sometimes aspirated and sometimes mute: that is, it is either pronounced with a hard aspiration, as in *host*, *house*, or entirely dropt, as in *hour*, *honor*.

I will not give here any rules to shew when *h* is aspirated, for they could be serviceable only to those who are acquainted with Latin; and as the generality of those who learn French, youth particularly, either are unacquainted or have but an imperfect knowledge of that language, I will only insert such as require the aspiration.

Words at the beginning of which *h* is aspirated.

‡ This mark after a word means that *h* is also aspirated in its derivatives and compounds.

ha! *ah!*

hâbler, ‡ *to brag.*

hache, ‡ *a hatchet.*

hagard, *fierce.*

haha

haha (*both h's are aspirated*),
opening in a garden's
walls.

haie, *bedge.*

La Haie, *the Hague.*

haie, *gee-ho.*

haillon, *rag.*

haïne, ‡ *hatred.*

Hainaut, *name of a province*
in France.

haïr, *to hate.*

haire, *hair-cloth.*

halbran, *young wild duck.*

halbrené, *fatigued and wet.*

hâle, ‡ *drying weather.*

halener, *to smell one's*
breath.

hâler, *to tow a boat.*

hâleter, *to breathe short.*

halle, *market-place.*

hallebarde, ‡ *halbert.*

hallebreda, *a tall awkward*
woman.

hallier, *a thicket.*

haloir, *a place to dry hemp.*

halot, *rabbit's hole.*

halotechnie, *part of chy-*
mistry which has salts for
its object.

halte, *halt in military exer-*
cise.

hamac, *hammock.*

hamadryade, *hamadryad.*

Hambourg, *Hamburg.*

hameau, *hamlet.*

hanap, *a bowl.*

hanche, *the hip.*

hampe, *the staff of a bal-*
bert.

hangar, *cart-house.*

hanneton, *May-bug.*

hanscrit, *Indian language.*

Hanse, *the Hanse towns.*

hanrière, *hawser.*

hanter, *to frequent.*

happe, ‡ *kind of iron cramp.*

haquenée, *pacing-mare.*

haquet, *a dray.*

harangue, ‡ *a speech.*

haras, *a stud.*

harangère, *a fishwoman.*

harasser, *to tire.*

harceler, *to tease.*

harde, ‡ *a herd of fallow-*
deer.

hardi, *bold.*

hareng, *herring.*

hargneux, *peevish.*

haricot, *French-bean.*

haridelle, *a sorry-horse.*

harnacher, *to harness.*

harnois, *harness.*

haro, *a hue and cry.*

harpailler, *to grapple.*

harpe, ‡ *a harp.*

harpie, *harpy, or a shrew.*

harpon, ‡ *harpoon.*

hart, *band of a faggot, also*
halter.

hasard, ‡ *hazard.*

hase, *a doe-hare.*

hast, *a hast.*

hâte, ‡ *haste.*

haubans, *the shrouds of a*
ship.

- haubert, † a coat of mail.
 haufse, † a lift, also a heel-
 piece for a woman's shoe.
 haut, † high, or the top.
 hâve, a wrinkled old wo-
 man.
 havir, to scorch.
 hâvre, haven.
 hé! well, very well!
 heaume, helmet.
 hem, hem.
 hennir, to neigh.
 héraut, herald.
 hère, a poor wretch.
 hérifser, to bustle up.
 hérifson, † hedge-hog.
 hernie, rupture.
 héron, hern.
 héros, hero.
 hergne, burstness.
 hêtre, beach-tree.
 herce, or herse, † harrow.
 heurt, † knocking one against
 another.
 hibou, an owl,
 hic, the main point of an
 affair.
 hideur, ugliness.
 hideux, † ugly.
 hie, pavior's beetle,
 hiérarche, † hierarch.
 hisser, to hoist.
 hobereau, country-squire.
 ho! oh!
 hoc, kind of game at cards.
 hoche, † a notch.
 holà, holla, hold.
 Hollande, † Holland.
 homard, a lobster.
 hongre, † a gelding.
 Hongrie, Hungary.
 honnir, to shoot.
 honi, evil.
 honte, † shame.
 hoquet, hiccough.
 hoqueton, a kind of cassock,
 also a guard.
 horion, a great thump.
 hormis, but, besides.
 hors, out.
 hotte, scuttle, doffer.
 houblon, hops.
 houe, a hoe.
 houille, a kind of pit-coal.
 houlette, shepherd's hook.
 houlle, † wave.
 hourder, to hurry work.
 hourvari, uproar.
 housseaux, boots.
 houspiller, to give a drub-
 bing.
 houssaie, holly-grove.
 houssine, switch.
 huche, † kneading-trough.
 humer, to sup up.
 huppe, † a whoop.
 hurhaut (both h's aspirated),
 gee-ho.
 hurler, to bowl.
 houppe, † a tuft.
 houret, a bad hound.
 housard, or housard, hussar.
 housse, † horse-cloth.
 hoyau, a mattock.
 huée, hooting.
 hune, the scuttle of a mast.
 hure,

bure, the head of a wild hutte, a hut.
 boar or of a salmon. Huguenot, † Huguenot.

Observe, 1st, that *h* is not aspirated in *exhausser*, to raise higher, which is pronounced like *exaucer*, to grant, though derived from *haut*.

2dly. That *h* is aspirated in the plural of *Henri*, (*les Henrys*;) and its derivative *la Henriade*, as well as in *Hesse*.

EXAMPLES.

les Henrys ont été de le Prince de Hesse a
 grands rois, the Henrys épousé, &c. the Prince
 were great kings. of Hesse has married,
 Voltaire est l'auteur de la &c.
 Henriade, Voltaire is the
 author of the Henriade.

Also in *Hollande*, *Hongrie*, when these words have not the preposition *de* before them.

EXAMPLES.

la Hollande est une ré- la Hongrie appartient à
 publique, &c. Holland is l'empereur, Hungary
 a republic, &c. belongs to the emperor.

For when they have the preposition *de* immediately before them, *h* then becomes mute.

EXAMPLES.

la toile d' <i>Hollande</i> est fort	la reine d' <i>Hongrie</i> mou-
bonne, <i>Holland cloth</i> is	rut en mil sept cent qua-
very good.	tre-vingt, <i>the queen of</i>
aimez-vous le fromage	<i>Hungary</i> died in 1780.
d' <i>Hollande</i> ? <i>do you like</i>	
<i>Dutch cheese</i> ?	

3dly. That though *b* be mute in *huit*, and all its derivatives, we do not, however, when it is preceded by *le*, *la*, *de*, or *que*, cut off *a* or *e* final of these words, but preserve them both in writing and speaking, as if *b* were aspirated.

EXAMPLES.

je partirai le huit de ce	le huitain qu'il vous à
mois, <i>I shall set out the</i>	envoyé, <i>the stanza of</i>
8th instant.	<i>eight verses he sent you.</i>
il est le huitième de sa	à la huitaine, <i>this day</i>
classe, <i>he is the eighth of</i>	<i>week.</i>
<i>his class.</i>	

H, preceded by *c*, takes the sound of *sh* in English, *k*, or *j*, according to the letters which follow it; as has been seen before in treating of *c*, pages 192, 193, 194, to which refer.

H, preceded by *l*, is to be found only in the two following proper names, in which they take together the liquid articulation of *y*.

Milhaut, *Milhaut*.

Pardalhac, *Pardalhac*.

H, preceded by *p*, takes with it the sound of *f*.

EXAMPLES.

phaire, *light-house*.
phénomène, *phenomenon*.
phiale, *phial*.

pharmacopole, *an apothecary*.
philosophe, *a philosopher*.
phosphore, *phosphorus*.

Except in the two following words, in which both *h*'s are mute.

phthisie, *phthisis*.

phthistique, *phthisical*.

H, preceded by *r* or *t*, is never sounded.

EXAMPLES.

rhabillage, *mending*.
rhéteur, *a rhetorician*.

thé, *tea*.
thermomètre, *thermometer*.

Observing that *t* and *h* are both mute in

asthme, *an asthma*;

asthmatique, *short-winded*.

H, final, is to be found only in *Auch*, the name of a city in France, which is pronounced *Auche*; *almanach*, an almanac: some foreign names in which it is mute, such as *Enoch*, *Sabeck*, *Loch*, *Elizabeth*, &c. and also in *Joseph*, which is pronounced *Josef*.

J

Is founded something like *s* in the words *leisure*, *pleasure*, observing not to express before it the articulation of *d* as in English.

EXAMPLES.

abjurer, <i>to abjure.</i>	bijou, <i>a trinket.</i>
cajulant, <i>coaxing.</i>	déjeûne, <i>I breakfast.</i>
enjolivèrent, <i>they adorned.</i>	jauges, <i>gages.</i>

K

Is to be found only in foreign words, in which it is founded as in English.

EXAMPLES.

kermès, <i>kermes.</i>	Kibla, <i>the place which the</i>
kiriel/le, <i>a long tedious story.</i>	<i>Mahometans turn to when</i>
arack, <i>arrack.</i>	<i>they pray.</i>
Stockolm, <i>Stockholm.</i>	lok, <i>kind of physic.</i>

L

Is articulated in French as in English.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

jaloux, jealous.
malôtru, pitiful.
loi, a law.

lynx, a lynx.
vilebrequin, a wimble.
logicien, a logician.

Except in the fix following words, in which it is dropt.

filz, a son.
pouls, the pulse.
quelqu'un, somebody.

quelque, some.
quelquefois, sometimes.
Chaulnes, proper name.

Double *l* is commonly articulated as a single one.

EXAMPLES.

allécher, to allure.
cellier, a cellar.
elle, she, her, or it.

ballet, a ballet.
ellipse, ellipsis.
folle, foolish, mad.

Except, 1st, in proper names and nouns beginning with *ill*, in which both *l*'s are sounded.

EXAMPLES.

Apollon, Apollo.
Bellérophon, Bellerophon.
Pallas, Pallas.
Pollux, Pollux.

illégitime, unlawful.
illimité, unlimited.
illustrer, to illustrate.
illusoire, illusory.

2dly.

2dly. In the following words:

allége, <i>a lighter.</i>	ébullition, <i>ebullition.</i>
allégorie, <i>allegory.</i>	ellébore, <i>ellebore.</i>
alléguer, <i>to allege.</i>	flagellation, <i>scourging.</i>
allobroge, <i>clownish fellow.</i>	flageller, <i>to scourge.</i>
allocation, <i>allowance.</i>	gallican, <i>gallican.</i>
allodial,* <i>free.</i>	gallicisme, <i>gallicism.</i>
allusion, <i>allusion.</i>	de gallico, <i>briskly.</i>
alluvion, <i>alluvion.</i>	imbécillité, <i>imbecillity.</i>
appellatif, <i>appellative.</i>	installation, <i>installation.</i>
appellation, <i>appeal.</i>	intellectuel, <i>intellectual.</i>
axillaire, <i>axillar.</i>	intelligence,* <i>intelligence.</i>
belligérant, <i>belligerant.</i>	millénaire, <i>millenary.</i>
belliqueux, <i>warlike.</i>	millésime, <i>the date of a</i>
bellissime, <i>extraordinary</i>	<i>medal.</i>
<i>fine.</i>	nullité, <i>nullity.</i>
callosité, <i>callosity.</i>	palliatif, <i>palliative.</i>
collatéral, <i>collateral.</i>	palliation, <i>palliation.</i>
collateur, <i>collator.</i>	pallier, <i>to palliate.</i>
collatif, <i>collative.</i>	pallium, <i>pallium.</i>
collation, <i>collation.</i>	pellicule, <i>thin skin.</i>
collocation, <i>collocation.</i>	polluer, <i>to pollute.</i>
colloque,* <i>conference.</i>	pollution, <i>pollution.</i>
colliger, <i>to collect.</i>	pusillanime, <i>pusillanimous.</i>
collusion, <i>collusion.</i>	pusillanimité, <i>pusillanimity.</i>
colluder, <i>to collude.</i>	vacillation, <i>vacillation.</i>
collusoire, <i>collusory.</i>	vaciller, <i>to reel.</i>
constellation, <i>constellation.</i>	sylogisme, <i>sylogism.</i>

Observing the last of these words is also pronounced *sylogisme*.

Double *l* preceded by *i*, in the middle of a word, takes a liquid articulation, as has been seen page 24; when preceded by *u*, vide page 34; when preceded by

* And its derivatives.

ai, vide page 66; when preceded by *eui*, vide page 82; when preceded by *oei*, vide page 85; when preceded by *oui*, vide page 97; when preceded by *uei*, vide page 103; when preceded by *ui*, vide page 104.

L is sounded at the end of words, even when followed by a word beginning with a consonant,

EXAMPLES.

un maréchal de camp, <i>a</i>	étouffie à poil long, <i>high-knapped cloth.</i>
le ciel et la terre, <i>heaven and earth.</i>	un hausse-col d'argent, <i>a silver breast-piece.</i>
du sel ammoniac, <i>ammoniac salt.</i>	Scipion étoit alors consul, <i>Scipio was then consul.</i>
un écheveau de fil blanc, <i>a skain of white thread.</i>	il a reçu votre lettre, <i>he has received your letter.</i>

Observe, however, that in familiar conversation *l* is not sounded in *il*, coming before a consonant, nor even before a vowel, when it comes after its verb.

EXAMPLES.

il faut donner à chacun son	non, lui répondit-il aussi-
du, <i>we must give every one his due.</i>	tôt, <i>no, answered he to him immediately.</i>

Except in the following word, in which it is always sounded,

ainsi soit-il, *so be it.*

L

L is likewise dropt in the plural of *il*, (*ils*;) even before a vowel and in reading verses, and when it is followed by a word beginning with a vowel, the *s* is articulated like *z*.

EXAMPLES.

ils ont gagné la bataille, - que voulez-vous qu'*ils* fassent? *what will you have them to do?*
they have won the battle.

L is likewise mute in the following words :

baril, <i>barrel.</i>	péril, <i>danger.</i>
babil, <i>prattling.</i>	Avril, <i>April.</i>
bénil, <i>beryl.</i>	grénil, <i>hoar frost.</i>
gril, <i>gridiron.</i>	persil, <i>parsley.</i>
brésil, <i>brasil wood.</i>	outil, <i>a tool.</i>
fraîsil, <i>cinders.</i>	cul, <i>breech.</i>
fusil, <i>a gun.</i>	filleul, <i>god-son.</i>
coutil, <i>ticking.</i>	nombril, <i>navel.</i>
sourcil, <i>eye-brow.</i>	soul, <i>fuddled.</i>
chenil, <i>dog-kennel.</i>	

M

Is sounded in French as in English.

EXAMPLES.

alarme, <i>alarm.</i>	bémol, <i>b flat in music.</i>
cimier, <i>buttock of beef.</i>	dominant, <i>predominant.</i>
éphémère, <i>ephemeral.</i>	famine, <i>famine.</i>
grimacer, <i>to make faces.</i>	humainement, <i>humanely.</i>

Except,

Except, 1st, when it comes after a vowel and is followed by a consonant, foreign names excepted, in which case it gives to the vowel that precedes it a nasal sound, vide page 38.

2dly. In the following words, in which *m* is mute, and *a* before it long.

damnable, *damnable*.
damnablement, *damnably*.
damnation, *damnation*.
damner, *to damn*.

condamnable, *condemnable*.
condamnation, *condemnation*.
condamner, *to condemn*.

Also in the following words, in which *m* is likewise dropt, and *e* preceding it sounded like *a*.

solemnel, *solemn*.
solemnellement, *solemnly*.
solemniser, *to solemnize*.

solemnisation, *solemnization*.
solemnité, *solemnity*.

Observing that *m* is also dropt in the two following words :

automne, *autumn*.

colonne, *a column*.

Double *m* is articulated like a single one.

EXAMPLES.

sommer, *to summon*.
gommeux, *gummy*.
dommage, *damage*.

recommencé, *began again*.
gamme, *gammut*.
commis, *a clerk*.

U

Except,

Except, 1st, in *grammaire*, grammar; all words beginning with *emm*, and all adverbs terminated in *ament* and *emment* which take the nasal sound, as has been seen page 41.

2dly. In the four following words, in which both *m*'s are articulated.

<i>commuer</i> , to commute.	<i>incommunicable</i> , <i>incommu-</i>
<i>commutatif</i> , <i>commutative</i> .	<i>nicable</i> .
<i>commutation</i> , <i>commutation</i> .	

Also in all words beginning with *inim*, and in foreign and proper names.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Ammon</i> , a name of <i>Jupiter</i> .	<i>immortel</i> , <i>immortal</i> .
<i>ammoniac</i> , <i>armoniac</i> .	<i>immunité</i> , <i>immunity</i> .
<i>immancable</i> , <i>infallible</i> .	<i>Philammon</i> , the name of a great musician.
<i>immédiatement</i> , <i>immediately</i> .	<i>Summanus</i> , a name of <i>Pluto</i> .

M, at the end of words, serves to give to the vowel that precedes it a nasal sound, as has been seen before, except in the three following words :

<i>hem</i> , <i>hem</i> .	<i>tu autem</i> , the main point
<i>item</i> , <i>moreover</i> .	of an affair.

And

And in all foreign and proper names, in which *m* retains the same articulation it has in English, in *Jerusalem, madam.*

N

Is articulated in French as in English.

EXAMPLES.

zénith, zenith.

uni, smooth.

sénat, senate.

vulnérable, vulnerable.

tenir, to hold.

ricaner, to giggle.

Except, 1st, when it is followed by any consonant but *n*, in which case it gives to the vowel that precedes it a nasal sound, as has been seen before, page 38.

2dly. When preceded by *g*, in which case it takes with *g* a liquid articulation, as has been seen page 204.

Double *n* is commonly articulated as a single one.

EXAMPLES.

anneau, a ring.

bonnet, a cap.

cométable, a constable.

bonheur, honor.

innocent, innocent.

manne, manna, also a

cradle.

Except, 1st, in the following words, in which both *n*'s are articulated.

annal, <i>of a year.</i>	annulaire, <i>the ring-finger.</i>
annales, <i>annals.</i>	annuler, <i>to abrogate.</i>
annaliste, <i>annalist.</i>	annibiler, <i>to annihilate.</i>
annates, <i>annats.</i>	connexe, <i>connected.</i>
annexe, <i>a chapel of ease.</i>	connexion or connexité, <i>connexion.</i>
annexer, <i>to annex.</i>	connivence, <i>connivance.</i>
annotateur, <i>annotator.</i>	conniver, <i>to connive.</i>
annotation, <i>annotation.</i>	innavigable, <i>unnavigable.</i>
annater, <i>to make a list of goods.</i>	inné, <i>innate.</i>
annuel, <i>annual.</i>	innovateur, <i>innovator.</i>
annuellement, <i>annually.</i>	innovation, <i>innovation.</i>
annuité, <i>annuity.</i>	innover, <i>to innovate.</i>

2dly. In *nenni*, not at all; *ennoblir*, to make noble; *enorgueillir*, to make proud; *ennui*, weariness, and its derivatives, in which *e*, though followed by *nn*, and *en* by *o*, retains the nasal sound, as has been seen page 47.

N final is articulated in the following words only, even before words beginning with a consonant, and at the end of a sentence.

abdomen, <i>abdomen.</i>	gluten, <i>glue.</i>
amen, <i>amen.</i>	gramen, <i>grass.</i>
cérumen, <i>excrement of the ear.</i>	hymen, <i>marriage.</i>
cyclamen, <i>sow-bread.</i>	omen, <i>omen.</i>

For,

For, except in these words, which are Latin, *n* final is never sounded but when followed in the same sentence by a word beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

The articulation of this letter being liable to many variations, we will consider it in the different cases it is to be met with.

EN.

N, in this word, being either a preposition or a conjunctive pronoun, is always articulated before a vowel or *h* mute.

The method of uttering it properly is to keep its nasal sound, and to pronounce the following word as if it began with *n*; as, for example, *en ami* pronounce *en nami*.

EXAMPLES.

en un clin d'œil,	<i>is a</i>	en êtes-vous sûr?	<i>are you</i>
	<i>trice.</i>		<i>sure of it?</i>
en entrant dans la chambre,		j'en ai acheté trois,	<i>I have</i>
<i>as he or she went in the</i>		<i>bought three.</i>	
<i>room.</i>			

Except after an Imperative, for then, the word following it, is pronounced as it is spelt.

U 3.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

donne-lui en autant qu'il apportez - m'en au moins
voudra, *give him as much* deux, *bring me two at*
as he will have. least.

donnons-nous en aujourd'hui coupez-m'en une tranche,
d'hui, *let us make merry* cut me a slice of it.
to-day.

BIEN.

N is always articulated in this word after the manner before-mentioned.

EXAMPLES.

je suis bien aise de vous c'est un bien honnête
voir, *I am very glad to* homme, *he is a very ho-*
see you. nest man.

avez-vous bien étudié il n'est bien au monde que
votre leçon? *did you* je ne vous souhaite, *there*
well study your lesson? *is no good in the world but*
I wish you.

Except when it means *an estate or advantage*, in which case *n* is mute.

EXAMPLES.

avoir du bien au soleil, *to* il veut du bien à toute
have some property. votre famille, *he wishes*
il dit du bien de vous à tout *all your family well.*
le monde, *he speaks well*
of you to every body.

RIEN.

RIEN.

N is founded in it as in *bien*.

EXAMPLES.

vous n'avez rien appris, je n'ai rien au monde qui
you have learned nothing. puisse, &c. I have no-
 on croiroit qu'il n'a rien à *thing in the world that*
 faire, *one would believe can, &c.*
he has nothing to do.

Except when it is followed by *ouï*, heard; or by a comma.

EXAMPLES.

je n'en ai rien ouï dire, ne lui donnez rien, ou
I heard nothing about it. très peu, give nothing,
 or very little.

The same is to be observed in *mien*, *tien*, *sien*, and all words terminated in *in*, adjectives excepted; therefore you must pronounce them as they are spelt, and not articulate *n* before the word that follows them, though it may begin by a vowel or *h* mute.

EXAMPLES.

où est votre père? le mien le tien a de grands biens.
 est parti. *Where is your Thine has great posses-*
 father? *mine is gone sions.*
out.

le

le sien ira demain vous l'Espagne produit du vin
 voir. *His shall go to-mor-* exquis. *Spain produces*
row and see you. excellent wine.
 du pain extrêmement blanc. mon cousin et ma tante
Bread extremely white. sont morts. *My cousin*
and my aunt are dead.

ON.

N is always articulated in this word before a vowel
 or *h* mute.

EXAMPLES.

on a observé depuis peu, suivant ce qu'on a appris,
it has been lately observed. according to what has been
 c'est ce qu'on en pense, that learned.
is what they think of it.

Except when it comes after its verb, that is, when a
 question is asked.

EXAMPLES.

peut-on avoir assez d'au- vous a-t-on apporté le
 dace pour, &c. *can one be* fruit? *has the fruit been*
audacious enough to, &c. brought to you?

UN.

N is articulated in this word before a vowel or *h* mute,
 but only when it is an indefinite article.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

un habit à la mode, *a fashionable suit of clothes.* j'ai vu un homme qui, &c. *I have seen a man who,*
 un arbre de douze pieds de hauteur, *a tree twelve feet high.* &c. *Télémaque est un ouvrage précieux, Telemachus is a precious work.*

For when it is a noun of number, *n* is dropt, or rather keeps only the nasal sound.

EXAMPLES.

parmi eux il n'y en eut qu'un qui, &c. *among them there was but one who, &c.* l'un étoit riche et l'autre pauvre, *the one was rich and the other poor.*
 en voulez-vous un? *will you have one?* quelqu'un a passé par ici, *somebody has passed this way.*

N, in the two following instances only, is articulated in *un*, though it means *one*.

un ou deux, *one or two.* il n'y a qu'un homme, *there is but one man.*

Final *n* is also articulated in adjectives, and in the pronouns *mon*, *ton*, *son*, when immediately followed by their substantives, if they begin with a vowel or *b* mute.

EXAMPLES.

d'un commun accord, *unanimously.* c'est un vilain homme, *he is an ugly man.*

un

un certain oiseau, *a certain* as-tu mangé ton orange?
bird. *hast thou eaten thy orange?*
 votre frère est mon ami, son esprit est orné, *his or her*
your brother is my friend. *mind is cultivated.*

But, observe, that *bon* and *divin* lose their nasal sound before nouns beginning with a vowel or *h* mute; as, for example, *bon homme*, a good man; *divin amour*, divine love; are pronounced as if spelt *bo nom*, *divi namour*, and that *n* final is never articulated in any other case but those aforesaid.

P.

This letter is articulated in French as in English.

EXAMPLES.

ampoule, <i>a blister.</i>	empire, <i>empire.</i>
capable, <i>capable.</i>	exprimer, <i>to express.</i>
dépouiller, <i>to strip.</i>	fripon, <i>rogue.</i>

Except in the following words, in which it is dropt.

baptême, <i>baptism.</i>	manuscript, <i>manuscript.</i>
baptiser, <i>to christen.</i>	prompt, <i>quick.</i>
baptistère (registre), <i>a book</i>	promptement, <i>quickly.</i>
<i>wherein christenings are</i>	promptitude, <i>quickness.</i>
<i>entered.</i>	ptisane, <i>barley-water.</i>
Baptiste, <i>Jahn the Baptist.</i>	sculpter, <i>to carve.</i>
compte, <i>account.</i>	sculpture, <i>statuary.</i>
compter, <i>to reckon.</i>	sculpteur, <i>a sculptor.</i>
corps, <i>body.</i>	sept, <i>seven.</i>
dompter, <i>to tame.</i>	septième, <i>the seventh.</i>
exempt, <i>free.</i>	septièmement, <i>seventhly.</i>
exempter, <i>to exempt.</i>	temps, <i>time.</i>

Observing

Observing that it is not dropt in the five following words:

baptismal, <i>baptismal</i> .	septuagénnaire, <i>threescore</i>
septante, (<i>this word is obsolete,</i>) <i>seventy</i> .	<i>and ten years old.</i>
	septuagésime, <i>septuagesima.</i>
	exemption, <i>exemption.</i>

P followed by *b* is sounded like *f* in English, as has been seen page 211.

Double *p* is articulated like a single one.

EXAMPLES.

apparent, <i>manifest</i> .	grippèrent, <i>they caught.</i>
apprécier, <i>to value</i> .	happons, <i>we snap.</i>
trappoient, <i>they did strike.</i>	lippu, <i>blubber-lipped.</i>

Except in proper names, such as,

Appius, <i>Appius</i> .	Cappadoce, <i>Cappadocia</i> .
-------------------------	--------------------------------

P at the end of words is not articulated.

EXAMPLES.

camp, <i>a camp</i> .	galop, <i>gallop</i> .
coup, <i>a blow</i> .	loup, <i>a wolf</i> .
drap, <i>cloth, also a sheet</i> .	sirop, <i>sirup</i> .

Except in *cap*, a cape; *jalap*, *jallap*; *hanap*, a bowl; *cep*, a vine; *julep*, a julep; *Gap*, name of a town; and all proper and foreign names in which it is sounded both before a vowel and a consonant.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

le Cap de Bonne Espérance, <i>the Cape of Good Hope.</i>	ce cep est chargé de fruit, <i>this vine is loaded with fruit.</i>
le jalap est un purgatif, <i>jallap is a purging medicine.</i>	voilà un beau cep de vigne, <i>here is a fine vine.</i>
de Gap il ira à Stockolm, <i>from Gap he will go to Stockholm.</i>	le médecin lui ordonna un julep, <i>the doctor pre-</i> <i>scribed him a julep.</i>
apportez-moi le hanap, <i>bring me the bowl.</i>	un julep a un goût agré- able, <i>a julep has an agree-</i> <i>able taste.</i>

Also in the adverbs *beaucoup*, *trop*, when followed in the same sentence by a vowel or *h* mute.

EXAMPLES.

il aime beaucoup à lire, <i>he</i> <i>is very fond of reading.</i>	il y a beaucoup à gagner, <i>there is much to be got.</i>
son fils est trop adonné au jeu, <i>his son is too much</i> <i>given to play or gaming.</i>	n'allez pas trop avant, <i>do</i> <i>not go too far.</i>

Q.

This letter, which is sounded like *c* or *k*, is always followed by *u*, except when final, and *u* with the following vowel makes a compound vowel, as has been seen before.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

acquérir, *to acquire.*
 antiquité, *antiquity.*
 appliqué, *steady.*
 béquille, *a crutch.*

broquette, *a tack.*
 coquin, *a rascal.*
 iniquité, *iniquity.*
 marquote, *a layer.*

Except in the two following words, in which *q* takes the hard articulation of *g*.

Dom Quixote, *Don Quixote.* fouquenille, *a frock.*

Observe that *u*, in the following words, does not make a compound vowel with the vowel that comes after it; but that each of them retains its sound, and they form together a diphthong, as for example *questeur* pronounce *cuesteur*, &c.

aquatique, *watery.*
 équateur, *equator.*
 équation, *equation.*
 quadragénaire, *one forty years old.*
 quadragésimal, *quadragesimal.*
 quadragésime, *quadragesima.*
 quadrangulaire, *quadrangular.*
 quadrature (*when a geometry expression*), *quadrature.*
 quadriges, *a carriage drawn by four horses abreast.*

quadrilatère, *quadrilateral.*
 quadrinôme, *quadrinome.*
 quadrupède, *quadruped.*
 quadruple, *quadruple.*
 quadrupler, *to quadruplicate.*
 quacre, *or quaker, quaker.*
 quinquagénaire, *one fifty years old.*
 quinquagésime, *quingagesima.*
 équestre, *equestrian.*
 quinquennal, *quinquennial.*
 questeur, *questor.*
 questure, *questorship.*

X

équiangle,

équiangle, *equiangular*.

équitation, *horsemanship*.

quia (être à), *to be put to a nonplus*.

ubiquiste, *ubiquist*.

quoi, *what*.

quoique, *although*.

quanquam (pronounce *cou-anquam*), *a public speech*.

quinquennium, *quinquennium*.

Q final is to be met with only in *cing* and *coq*.

It is articulated in *cing* like *k* when the word following begins by a vowel, or *h* mute, or when it is the last word of a sentence.

EXAMPLES.

des cinq animaux que j'ai
vus, *among the five ani-
mals I saw*.

en voulez-vous quatre ou
cinq? *will you have four
or five?*

il est cinq heures, *it is five
o'clock*.

Also when separated from its substantive by a preposition, even when it begins with a consonant.

EXAMPLES.

à raison de cinq pour cent,
*at the rate of five per
cent*.

je joue le cinq de coeur
play the five of hearts.

le vingt-cinq de Mars, *the
twenty-fifth of March*.

Q is always articulated like a *k* in *coq*, even before a word beginning with a consonant.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

un coq à l'âne, *a cock and a bull story.* Je me lève au chant du
coq, *I get up at day-break.*
un coq de bois, *a pheasant.*

Except in the following case, in which it is dropt:

coq d'inde, *a turkey-cock.*

R

Is articulated in French as in English.

EXAMPLES.

corbeau, <i>a raven.</i>	grace, <i>grace.</i>
crystal, <i>crystal.</i>	interrompre, <i>to interrupt.</i>
darder, <i>to dart.</i>	lors, <i>then.</i>
ergot, <i>a spur.</i>	rhinocéros, <i>rhinoceros.</i>
fournaise, <i>a furnace.</i>	rhubarbe, <i>rhubarb.</i>

Except in the three following words, in which it is dropt.

chirurgien, <i>a surgeon,</i>	volontiers, <i>willingly.</i>
Mercredi, <i>Wednesday.</i>	

It is also dropt in common conversation in *votre*, *notre*, *quatre*, *autre*, when immediately followed by their substantive beginning with a consonant, and also in *être* when followed by a consonant.

EXAMPLES.

j'ai parlé à votre soeur,	allez chercher un autre
<i>I spoke to your sister.</i>	cheval, <i>go and fetch another horse.</i>
il faut fermer notre porte,	
<i>we must shut our door.</i>	je lui ai donné vingt-quatre sols, <i>I gave him four and twenty pence.</i>

Except in the two following instances, in which *r* is sounded as strong as when the following word begins with a vowel or *h* mute.

notre dame, <i>our lady.</i>	j'ai une autre affaire à
notre Père qui est aux	terminer, <i>I have another</i>
cieux, <i>our Father who</i>	<i>affair to settle.</i>
<i>art in heaven.</i>	il faut être attentif à son
votre ami est de retour,	ouvrage, <i>one must mind</i>
<i>your friend is come back.</i>	<i>one's work.</i>
Votre orange est la meilleure, <i>your orange is the best.</i>	

Double *r* is commonly articulated like a single one, observing that the vowel before it is long.

EXAMPLES.

larron, <i>a thief.</i>	ferrure, <i>a lock.</i>
merrein, <i>timber.</i>	terreau, <i>mould.</i>
narra, <i>he related.</i>	verrat, <i>a boar.</i>
referrer, <i>to lay up again.</i>	

Except,

Except, 1st, in the following words, in which the vowel preceding *rr* is short.

arrêt, sentence.

porreau, leak.

embarras, trouble.

2dly. In the following words in which both *r*'s are strongly articulated.

abhorrer, to abhor.

errata, errata.

arrogance, arrogance.

errer, to wander.

arrogant, arrogant.

erreur, error.

arrogamment, arrogantly.

horreur, horror.

corrégidor, corregidor.

horrible, horrible.

corrélatif, correlative.

horriblement, horribly.

corrélation, correlativeness.

narration, narration.

corroboratif, corroborative.

s'arroger, to take upon one's self.

corroborer, to corroborate.

terreur, terror.

corroder, to corrode.

torrent, a torrent.

corrosif, corrosive.

torride, torrid.

corrosion, corrosion.

3dly. In all words beginning with *irr*, and in the future and imperfect of the subjunctive or conditional of the verbs *acquérir*, to acquire; *mourir*, to die; *courir*, and all its compounds.

EXAMPLES.

irréductible, irreducible.

discourrois, thou wouldst discourse.

irrégulier, irregular.

mourra, he will die.

irrésolu, irresolute.

secourroient, they would assist.

courrai, I will run.

R, at the end of a word, is strongly articulated.

air, <i>air</i> , also <i>tune</i> .	nectar, <i>nectar</i> .
arrosoir, <i>watering-pot</i> .	Nord, <i>the North</i> .
concert, <i>concert</i> , or <i>oratorio</i> .	or, <i>gold</i> .
fard, <i>paint</i> .	raifort, <i>horse-radish</i> .
laideur, <i>ugliness</i> .	saphir, <i>sapphire</i> .
marc, <i>weight of eight ounces</i> .	tour, <i>tower</i> .
mur, <i>a wall</i> .	zephyr, <i>zephyr</i> .

Also in all monosyllables, foreign and proper names, ending in *er*, either absolutely or with another consonant.

EXAMPLES.

Abner, <i>a proper name</i> .	Lucifer, <i>Lucifer</i> .
cher, <i>dear</i> .	mer, <i>the sea</i> .
fer, <i>iron</i> .	vers, <i>towards</i> .
verd, <i>green</i> .	

And in the following words in which *r* is always sounded, even when before a word beginning with a consonant.

amer, <i>bitter</i> .	gaster, <i>the lower belly</i> .
belvédér, <i>prospect-house</i> .	hier, <i>yesterday</i> .
calender, <i>calender</i> .	magister, <i>school-master</i> .
cancer, <i>cancer</i> .	pater, <i>the Lord's prayer</i> .
cherlesker, <i>a Turkish lieutenant-general</i> .	quaker, <i>a quaker</i> .
cuiller, or cuillier, <i>a spoon</i> .	stathouder, <i>statholder</i> .
hier, <i>preud</i> .	hyver, <i>winter</i> .

Except

Except in the following words, in which it is always dropt.

déplaisir, *displeasure.*

loisir, *leisure.*

monsieur, *a gentleman or*
sir.

messieurs, *gentleman.*

plaisir, *pleasure.*

repentir, *repentance.*

souvenir, *remembrance.*

Also in all words ending in *er*, but *amer*, &c. mentioned, page 234, and all Infinitives terminated in *er* or *ir*, even when followed by a vowel or *h* mute, except in reading poetry.

N. B. *R* is to be articulated in all words terminated in *re*, *res*, and *rent*, in the third persons plural of verbs.

S

Has two different articulations, viz. the same as in English in *so*, and that of *z*.

In the beginning and middle of a word, before a vowel, and after any consonant but *b*, *d*, *g*, *v*, it is articulated like the same letter in the English words *so*, *slap*.

EXAMPLES.

anse, *the ear of a pot.*
bien-séant, *decent.*

consentir, *to consent.*
insecte, *an insect.*

sa,

sa, *his, her, or its.*
 selon, *according.*
 singularité, *singularity.*

sibylle, *a sibyl.*
 sonore, *sonorous.*
 subdéléguer, *to substitute.*

Except in the following words, in which it takes the articulation of *z*.

Alsace, *Alsace.*
 balsamine, *balsam-apple.*
 balsamique, *balsamic.*
 balsan, *a bay horse with a
 white spot in 1, 2, or 3,
 of his legs.*

balsane, *white spot in a
 horse's leg.*
 xilobalsamum, *balsam-wood.*
 transaction, *transaction.*
 transiger, *to transact.*
 transition, *transition.*
 transitoire, *transitory.*

S before *b,* d, g, and v*, and between two vowels, takes likewise the articulation of *z*; observing that when between two vowels the first is to be pronounced long.

EXAMPLES.

asbeste, *asbestos.*
 Asdrubal, *a proper name.*
 disgrace, *disgrace.*
 svelte, *easy, lightsome.*
 abusif, *abusive.*
 balise, *buoy floating.*

chose, *a thing.*
 disette, *scarcity.*
 fusil, *a gun or steel.*
 fantaisie, *a whim.*
 groselier, *gooseberry or cur-
 rant tree.*

Except, *ist*, in the following words, in which *s*, though between two vowels, keeps its natural sound.

lancepésade,

* Bas-bord, the lastboard of a ship, excepted.

lancepéfade, *lancepéfado*.
 monofyllabe, *monofyllable*.
 parafange, *parafang*.
 parafelène, *mock-moon*.
 polyfyllabe, *polyfyllable*.

véficaire, *winter-cherry*.
 véficateire, *a blifter*.
 véficule, *vesicle*.
 Melchifédéch, *Melchifedech*.

Alfo in the 28 following words, in which, as they are compounds, *s* is confidered as if it were in the beginning of the fimples.

cofeigneur, *joint lord of a manor*.
 entrefol, *a little room between two floors*.
 entrefourcil, *space between the eye-brows*.
 parasol, *an umbrella*.
 préféance, *precedency*.
 préfuppofer, *to prefuppose*.
 préfuppoftion, *prefuppoftion*.
 refacer, *to reconsecrate*.
 refaigner, *to bleed again*.
 refaifir, *to feize again*.
 refaler, *to falt again*.
 refaluer, *to refalute*.
 refarcler, *to weed again*.
 refaffer, *to sift again*.
 refécher, *to dry up again*.

refeller, *to faddle again*.
 refemeller, *to new foot*.
 referrer, *to lay up again*.
 refortir or refortir, *to go out again or belong to a court of juftice*.
 refouder, *to new folder*.
 refuer, *to perfpire again*.
 s'entrefaluer, *to falute one another*.
 s'entrefecourir, *to help one another*.
 s'entrefuivre, *to follow fucceffively*.
 vraifemblable, *likely*.
 vraifemblablement, *likely*.
 vraifemblance, *likelihood*.
 défaifir, *to yield up or depoffefs*.

2dly. In the following words, in which the vowel preceding *s* is fhort, though *s* be articulated like *z*.

beface,

beface,* <i>a wallet.</i>	méfaife, <i>inconveniency.</i>
difant,† <i>saying.</i>	méfalliance, <i>a marrying</i> <i>beneath one's self.</i>
difois,‡ <i>I did say.</i>	méfallier, <i>to undermatch.</i>
difons,§ <i>we say or let us</i> <i>say.</i>	méfange, <i>tit-mouse.</i>
caferne, <i>barracks.</i>	méfaraïques, <i>mefaraïck.</i>
chryfalide, <i>chrysalis.</i>	méfarriver, <i>to be unlucky.</i>
chryfocolle, <i>chryfocol.</i>	méfavenir, <i>to be unlucky.</i>
chryfolite, <i>chryfolite.</i>	méfaventure, <i>mifhap.</i>
chryfopée, <i>the art of ma-</i> <i>king gold.</i>	méfentère, <i>mesentery.</i>
chryfoprafe, <i>chryfoprafus.</i>	méfeltimer, <i>to under value.</i>
coufin, <i>cousin.</i>	méfintelligence, <i>mifunder-</i> <i>standing.</i>
défabufer,¶ <i>to difabufe.</i>	méfoffrir, <i>to underbid.</i>
difeur, <i>teller.</i>	méfufèr,** <i>to mifufe.</i>
difert, <i>eloquent.</i>	milléfime, <i>the date of coin.</i>
dysurie, <i>dysury.</i>	mifaine, <i>foremàst-fail.</i>
épifode, <i>episode.</i>	mifanthrope, <i>mifanthrope.</i>
eucrafie, <i>euchrafy.</i>	mifère, <i>mifery.</i>
faifeur, <i>maker.</i>	miféréré, <i>twifting of the</i> <i>guts.</i>
filofelle, <i>ferret-filk.</i>	miféricorde, <i>mercy.</i>
frénéfie, <i>frenzy.</i>	mifogune, <i>woman-hater.</i>
géfier, <i>gizzard.</i>	Mufulman, <i>Mufulman.</i>
héréfie, <i>heresy.</i>	parafite, <i>a fmell feaft.</i>
hésitation, <i>hesitation.</i>	philofophe, <i>a philofopher.</i>
hésiter, <i>to hesitate.</i>	phthifie, <i>consumption.</i>
Limofin, <i>name of a pro-</i> <i>vince in France.</i>	pilofelle, <i>mouse-ear.</i>
lofange, <i>lofenge.</i>	pleuréfie, <i>plurify.</i>
mademoifelle, <i>mifs.</i>	préfence, <i>prefence.</i>

présent,

* And in all words in which *e* mute comes before *s* followed by a vowel.

† And its compound *redifant.*

‡ And its compound *redifois.*

§ And in all the persons of this tense, and its compound *redifons.*

|| And its compounds and derivatives.

¶ Only in the first syllable, for *u* is long in the third.

** Only in the first syllable, for *u* is long in the second.

présent,* <i>present</i> , also <i>gift</i> .	résider, <i>to reside</i> .
préservatif, <i>counter-poison</i> .	résidu, <i>residue</i> .
préserver, <i>to preserve</i> .	résignation, <i>resignation</i> .
présidence, <i>presidency</i> .	résigner, <i>to resign</i> .
président, <i>president</i> .	réfiliation, <i>annulling</i> .
présider, <i>to preside</i> .	réfilier, <i>to recede from one's bargain</i> .
présidial, <i>presidial</i> .	résipiscence, <i>recipiscence</i> .
présomptif, <i>presumptive</i> .	résolu,* <i>resolute</i> , or <i>resolved</i> .
présomption, <i>presumption</i> .	résompte, <i>resumption</i> .
présomptueux, <i>presumptuous</i> .	résoudre, <i>to resolve</i> .
présumer, <i>to presume</i> .	résultat, <i>result</i> .
préture, <i>runnet</i> .	résulter, <i>to result</i> .
profélyte, <i>profelyte</i> .	résumer, <i>to resume</i> .
puffillanime,* <i>puffillanimous</i> .	résomption, <i>recapitulation</i> .
représailles, <i>reprisals</i> .	résurrection, <i>resurrection</i> .
représentatif, <i>representative</i> .	reviseur, <i>reviser</i> .
représentation, <i>representation</i> .	revision, <i>reviewing</i> .
représenter, <i>to represent</i> .	revisiter, <i>to revisit</i> .
réserve,* <i>reservation</i> .	sarrasin,* <i>buck-wheat</i> .
résidence, <i>residence</i> .	féseli, <i>hart-wort</i> .
résident, <i>a resident</i> .	thésauriser, <i>to treasure up</i> .
	trésor, <i>a treasure</i> .

S, followed by *c*, is articulated in French as in English before *a*, *e*, *u*, and any consonant, also at the end of a word.

EXAMPLES.

ascarides, <i>ascarides</i> .	fisc, <i>the exchequer</i> .
bascule, <i>a swipec</i> .	gascon, <i>a cracker</i> .
cascade, <i>cascade</i> .	proscrire, <i>to proscribec</i> .
discordant, <i>dissonant</i> .	scorbut, <i>the scurvy</i> .
esclave, <i>a slave</i> .	scrupule, <i>scruple</i> .

But

* And all its derivatives and compounds.

But before *e*, *i*, or when *c* is marked with a cedilla, they are both together articulated like *f* in *fo*.

EXAMPLES.

discerner, <i>to discern.</i>	sceptre, <i>a sceptre.</i>
inſçu (à mon), <i>unknown</i>	ſcieur, <i>a ſawyer.</i>
to me.	ſuſciter, <i>to raiſe.</i>
obſcène, <i>obscene.</i>	viſcères, <i>entrails.</i>
ſçavant, <i>learned.</i>	

Observing that *s* is dropt at the beginning of the two following words :

ſchiſme, ſchiſm. *ſchiſmatique, ſchiſmatic.*

S followed by *h* is to be found only in *ſhérif*, a ſheriff; in which it is ſounded as in English.

Double *s* is always articulated as a ſingle one, and never takes the ſound of *z*.

EXAMPLES.

aſſablé, <i>filled up with ſand.</i>	eufſions, <i>we might have.</i>
beſſon, <i>twin.</i>	fuſſent, <i>they might be.</i>
clifſer, <i>to ſplint.</i>	gagnaſſiez, <i>you might gain.</i>
doſſier, <i>the back of a chair.</i>	jeuneſſe, <i>youth.</i>

S is generally mute at the end of words, and commonly renders the vowel that precedes it long; words of more than one ſyllable ending in *es* excepted, as has been ſeen before.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

anchois, *anchovy.*corps, *body.*décès, *decease.*échecs, *chess.*fracas, *great noise.*mânes, *manes.*ondes, *waves.*orgies, *orgies.*os, *a bone.*pieds, *feet.*pouls, *the pulse.*prends, *I take.*punis, *thou punishest.*remords, *remorse.*

Except, 1st, in the following words, in which it is always articulated as in the English word *us*.

anis, *anise.*anus, *anus.*as, *an ace.*atlas, *an atlas.*cadis, *a kind of serge.*cens, *quit-rent.*laps, *lapsed.*Jacobus, *an ancient coin.*relaps, *one that is relapsed.*vis, *a screw.*

2^{dly}. At the end of foreign words and proper names terminated in *as*, *ès*, *os*, *us*.

EXAMPLES.

aloës or aloès, *alocs.*Cérès, *Ceres.*Mars, *the god of war*, also *March.*Pallas, *Pallas.*Pâris,* *the shepherd Paris.*Vénus, *Venus.*Lemnos, *Lemnos.*Tullus, *Tullus.*Périclès, *Pericles.*

Y

Also

* But not in *Paris*, the city of Paris.

Also in the three following names of cities in France :

Rheims.
Senlis.

Sens.

Observing that it is mute in the six following.

Barnabas, *Barnabas*.
chaos, chaos.
Judas, *Judas*.

Lucas, *Lucas*.
Matthias, *Matthias*.
Thomas, *Thomas*.

And also in *Christ*, as well as *t*, when that word is not preceded by *Jésus*, in which *s* is always dropt ; so that these two words, when joined together, are pronounced *Jésu-Cri*.

3dly. In articles, adjectives of number and order, and any other adjectives, followed by their substantives, when they begin by a vowel or *h* mute, observing that *s* takes the articulation of *z*.

EXAMPLES.

il y a des animaux qui, &c.	j'ai trois arpens de terre,
<i>there are some animals</i>	<i>I have three acres of</i>
<i>that, &c.</i>	<i>land.</i>
j'ai vu de grands hommes,	les premiers habitans du
<i>I have seen great men.</i>	Mexique, <i>the first inhabitants of Mexico.</i>
les injustices des officiers,	de belles actions, <i>fine ac-</i>
<i>the injustice of the officers.</i>	<i>tions.</i>
dans les derniers instans,	
<i>in the last moments.</i>	

4thly.

4thly. In pronouns, before other pronouns or their verbs.

EXAMPLES.

je les y ai envoyés, <i>I have sent them thither.</i>	ils ont été le voir, <i>they went to see him.</i>
je vous en ferai part, <i>I will acquaint you with it.</i>	vos oncles et mes enfans, <i>your uncles and my children.</i>
nous avons averti votre ami, <i>we have warned your friend.</i>	quelques-uns de nos amis, <i>some of our friends.</i>

5thly. In the second person singular and first plural of the Imperative of verbs, when immediately followed by *en* or *y*.

EXAMPLES.

lis-en quatre pages, <i>read four pages of it.</i>	viens-y, <i>come here.</i>
donnons-en à chacun deux, <i>let us give them each two.</i>	portons-y nos livres, <i>let us carry our books thither.</i>

6thly. In adverbs before articles, adjectives, participles, adverbs, pronouns, the prepositions *à* and *en*, and the conjunction *ou*.

EXAMPLES.

du plus au moins, <i>from much to little.</i>	l'aîné est moins aimé que le cadet, <i>the eldest son is less loved than the younger.</i>
une femme très aimable, <i>a very amiable lady.</i>	

beaucoup plus assidument, <i>much more assiduously.</i>	il se rend toujours à la maison de bonne heure, <i>he always comes home early.</i>
il passa par dessus elle, <i>he passed over her.</i>	
autrefois il y avoit, &c. <i>there was formerly, &c.</i>	de pis en pis, <i>worse and worse.</i>
ne manquez jamais à, &c. <i>never fail to, &c.</i>	de temps en temps, <i>now and then.</i>
de plus en plus, <i>more and more.</i>	plus ou moins, <i>more or less.</i>
vis-à-vis, <i>over against.</i>	pas-à-pas, <i>step by step.</i>

And, finally, in the following prepositions and conjunctions, viz. *ès, dès, sans, dans, mais, and après*, after an Infinitive.

EXAMPLES.

un maître <i>ès arts</i> , <i>a master of arts.</i>	je n'aime pas une salade sans oeufs,* <i>I do not like sallad without eggs.</i>
vous le ferez dès à présent, <i>you shall do it this mo- ment.</i>	nous irons dans un beau jardin, <i>we will go in a fine garden.</i>
il est impossible de voler sans ailes,* <i>it is impossi- ble to fly without wings.</i>	après avoir appris votre leçon, <i>after you have learnt your lesson.</i>
mais après tout, <i>but after all.</i>	

N. B. *S* is never sounded in *puis*, then, nor *depuis*, since, even before a vowel or *h* mute; but it is in *puisque* and *lorsque*.

T

* *S* in *sans* is always articulated before any word beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, but a pronoun; therefore you must read *sans elle*, *sans eux*, as if spelt *san elle*, *san eux*, otherwise it would signify, according to the sound, both *without wing* or *without her*, *without eggs* or *without them*.

T

Is generally articulated in French as in English, in
time, trespass.

EXAMPLES.

<i>lamentable, lamentable.</i>	<i>permuter, to permute.</i>
<i>mipartir, to divide in two</i> <i>parts.</i>	<i>quintal, a quintal.</i>
<i>nativité, nativity.</i>	<i>rustique, rural.</i>
<i>opérateur, operator.</i>	<i>traduire, to translate.</i>

Except in the two following words, in which it is
dropt as well as *b*.

<i>asthme, asthma.</i>	<i>asthmatique, short winded.</i>
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T, in the middle of a word, when followed by *i* be-
fore *a, e, o*, is sounded as in English, in the word
tradition.

EXAMPLES.

<i>abbatial, belonging to an</i> <i>abbot.</i>	<i>équinoctial, the equator.</i>
<i>approbation, approbation.</i>	<i>patient, patient.</i>
<i>citation, citation.</i>	<i>quotient, quotient.</i>

Observing that it keeps its natural sound, *ist*, in

<i>bastion, a bastion.</i>	<i>galimatias, nonsense.</i>
<i>bestial, bestial.</i>	<i>gestion, management.</i>
<i>bestiole, a little beast.</i>	<i>ustion, ustion.</i>
	<i>adustion,</i>

adustion, *adustion*.
combustion, *combustion*.

question, *question*.
hostie, *a victim*.

Also in the two following proper names :

Ephestion, *Ephestio*.

Sébastien, *Sebastian*.

2dly. When followed by *en*, expressing the nasal sound of *ain* in *saint*.

EXAMPLES.

tien, *thine*.
Chrétien, *Christian*.
maintien, *maintenance*.
soutient, *he supports*.

viens, *I come*.
entretient, *he keeps*.
retiens, *thou retainest*.

Except in *Egyptien*, an Egyptian, in which *t* is sounded like *s*.

3dly. When preceded by *an* or *en*, expressing the first nasal sound of *an* in *want* or *shan't*.

EXAMPLES.

charpentier, *a carpenter*. gantier, *gloves-maker*.

But not in *essentiel*, essential, *pénitentiel*, penitential, in which *t* is sounded as in *tradition*.

4thly. In all the tenses of verbs.

EXAMPLES.

châtier, *to chastise*.
châtiant, *chastising*.
étions, *we were*.

mettiez, *ye did put*.
battions, *we may beat*.

5thly.

5thly. In words ending in *tie*, *tié*, *tier*, *tière*.

EXAMPLES.

amitié, <i>friendship</i> .	gouttière, <i>rain-spout</i> .
apprentie, <i>a she-apprentice</i> .	pitié, <i>pity</i> .
bâtier, <i>a saddler</i> .	sentier, <i>a path</i> .
garantie, <i>guaranty</i> .	tabatière, <i>snuff-box</i> .

Except in the following words, in which it is articulated as *s*.

calvitie, <i>baldness</i> .	inertie, <i>dulness</i> .
facétie, <i>merry-conceit</i> .	prophétie, <i>prophecy</i> .
impéritie, <i>ignorance</i> .	suprematie, <i>supremacy</i> .
ineptie, <i>folly</i> .	

And all other words ending in *atie*.

Nigritie, *Nigritia*;

And all other names of countries ending in *tie*, but *Carinthie* and *Gothie*, in which *t* keeps its natural sound:

And, finally, in the three following proper names:

Fortia.	Santia.
Nantia.	

T,

T, between two hyphens (-t-), between a verb and one of the personal pronouns *il, elle, on*, when a question is asked and the verb ends with a vowel, is used to avoid the hard sound which the meeting of two vowels would occasion, and therefore must be strongly articulated.

EXAMPLES.

<i>vous parle-t-elle à présent?</i>	<i>a-t-on reçu des nouvelles?</i>
<i>Does she speak to you now?</i>	<i>Have they received any news?</i>
<i>quand reviendra-t-il des Indes?</i>	<i>mange-t-il de la viande?</i>
<i>When will he return from the Indies?</i>	<i>Does he eat meat?</i>

T final is generally mute.

EXAMPLES.

<i>bat, he beats.</i>	<i>pont, bridge.</i>
<i>combat, a battle.</i>	<i>profit, profit.</i>
<i>enfant, a child.</i>	<i>fabot, wooden shoe.</i>
<i>étoit, he was.</i>	<i>faint, faint.</i>
<i>lacet, a lace.</i>	<i>testament, will.</i>

Except, *ist*, in the following words, in which it is always articulated.

<i>accessit, accessit, a school-expression.</i>	<i>Apt, name of a town.</i>
	<i>brut, rough.</i>

Belzébuth,

Belzébut, *Belzebub*.
 caret,* *it is wanting*.
 Christ,† *Christ*.
 coit, *junction*.
 contact, *contact*.
 correct, *correct*.
 direct, *direct*.
 dot, *portion*.
 Est, *the East*.
 exact, *exact*.
 exeat, *pass to go out*.
 fat, *a sop*.
 fait, *a fact*.
 gambit, *gambit*.
 indult, *indult*.
 intellect, *intellect*.

left, *ballast*.
 lut, or luth, *a lute*.
 mat (échec et), *check-mate*.
 opiat, *opiate*.
 Ouest, *the West*.
 pact, *an agreement*.
 pat, *stale-mate at chess*.
 rapt, *a rape*.
 rit, *rite*.
 rut, *rutting*.
 sot, *a fool*.
 tact, *touching*.
 test, *coppel to try metals*.
 ut, *a in musick*.
 zénith, *zenith*.
 zest, *zest*.

Also in *part*, but only in this expression :

de part et d'autre, on both sides.

Also in *guet* and *mot*, in the following cases only:

de guet à pens, wilfully. *mot à mot, literally, word by word.*

2dly. In *sept, huit, vingt, and cent*.

T is always articulated in *sept* and *huit*, even before a consonant and at the end of a sentence.

EXAMPLES.

* But not in *caret*, the male of a tortoise, in which *t* is dropt.

† Vide page 242, the observation made about this word.

EXAMPLES.

sept et cinq font douze, <i>seven and five make twelve.</i>	il partira le sept du mois prochain, <i>he will set off the seventh of the next month.</i>
j'en ai huit de reste, <i>I have seven left.</i>	
il est mort le huit de Mars, <i>he died the eighth of March.</i>	il lui faut fournir les huit qu'il vous a demandés, <i>you must provide for him the eight he asked you.</i>
en voulez-vous sept? <i>will you take seven for it?</i>	

Except when immediately followed by their substantives beginning with a consonant, or *h* aspirated, in which case it is dropt.

EXAMPLES.

j'en ai donné sept sols, <i>I gave seven-pence for it.</i>	j'ai tué hier huit perdreaux, <i>I killed yesterday seven young partridges.</i>
il me faut huit chevaux, <i>I want eight horses.</i>	elle a lu sept volumes, <i>she has read seven volumes.</i>
nous avons pris sept saumons, <i>we caught seven salmons.</i>	

T is sounded in *vingt* only when followed by *un*, *deux*, *trois*, *quatre*, *cinq*, *six*, *sept*, *huit*, *neuf*, or a noun beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

EXAMPLES.

il a vingt-et-un an, <i>he is one-and-twenty years old.</i>	j'en ai demandé vingt-neuf, <i>I asked for nine-and-twenty.</i>
---	---

tu as vingt-deux lettres le roi envoya vingt hom-
à écrire, you have two- mes, the king sent twen-
and-twenty letters to ty men.
write. ils ont abattu vingt arbres,
they have felled twenty
trees.

Observing that it is not founded in *quatre-vingts-un*,
quatre-vingts-deux, &c.

EXAMPLES.

quatre-vingts-deux mille, cet homme a *quatre-vingts-*
eighty-two thousands. neuf ans, *this man is*
eighty-nine years old.

T is founded in *cent* only when it is followed by a
noun, beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

EXAMPLES.

la garnison est de cent hom- il me doit cent écus, he
mes d'infanterie, the gar- owes me three hundred
rison consists of one hun- livres.
dred men of infantry.

Observing that it is never founded before *un*, *onze*,
and *ou*.

EXAMPLES.

j'en ai compté cent un, I combien en voulez-vous?
have reckoned one hundred un cent ou deux? how
and one. many will you have?
il a acheté cent onze ca- one hundred or two?
vales, he has bought one
hundred and eleven mares.

3dly.

3dly. In adjectives before articles, substantives, prepositions, adverbs, beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, and in *dont* before the pronouns *il, elle, ils, elles, on, &c.*

EXAMPLES.

un galant homme, <i>a gallant man.</i>	tout à rebours, <i>the wrong way.</i>
la maison dont il vous a parlé, <i>the house of which he spoke to you.</i>	le méchant enfant dont elle se plaint, <i>the bad child of whom she complains.</i>
du petit au grand, <i>from one extreme to the other.</i>	cet arbre est stérile, <i>that tree is barren.</i>

4thly. In all third persons, singular and plural, (the third plural ending in *ent* excepted,) before articles, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, verbs, &c. beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

EXAMPLES.

il aimoit à lire, <i>he was fond of reading.</i>	elles se rendent agréables, <i>they make themselves agreeable.</i>
c'est un habile homme, <i>he is a clever man.</i>	fait-il beau ? <i>is it fine weather ?</i>
ils vous puniroient avec sévérité, <i>they would punish you severely.</i>	vit-on jamais pareille chose ? <i>was ever such a thing seen ?</i>
il écrit élégamment, <i>he writes elegantly.</i>	il partit avant lui, <i>he departed before him.</i>

Observing,

Observing, however, that it ought not to be sounded any time it might give rise to any ambiguity, which an able teacher will always make his pupil take notice of; as, for example, in this phrase, *il agit en ami*, he acts in a friendly manner, *t* ought not to be sounded, though before a vowel, because it might be mistaken for *il agite*, he agitates; and so forth.

Finally, in adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions, before a vowel or *h* mute.

EXAMPLES.

il est infiniment à plaindre, <i>he is very much to be pitied.</i>	vous n'irez point à la comédie, <i>you shall not go to the play.</i>
nous étions étroitement unis, <i>we were very great friends.</i>	moyennant une somme d'argent, <i>for a sum of money.</i>
bientôt après il arriva, <i>soon after he arrived.</i>	quant à moi, j'y consens, <i>for my part, I agree to it.</i>
je l'ai vu fort à-propos, <i>I saw him very seasonably.</i>	il vous faudra pourtant y aller, <i>you must, however, go thither.</i>
soit à Paris ou à Lyon, <i>either at Paris or Lyons.</i>	

Except in *avant*, coming before *hier*, in which *t* is mute, so that you must read *avan ier*.

V.

This letter is sounded in French as in English.

Z

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

avec, *with*.
bravoure, *valour*.
clavicule, *clavicle*.
devoir, *duty*.

élever, *to raise*.
favorable, *favorable*.
grive, *a thrush*.
valet, *a servant*.

X

Has six different articulations, viz. *cs*, *gz*, *s*, *z*, *sh*, *k*.

1st. It is articulated like *cs* in the beginning, middle, or end, of proper names.

EXAMPLES.

Alexandre, *Alexander*.
Ajax, *Ajax*.
Xavier, *Xavier*.

Ximénès, *Ximenes*.
Xantippe, *Xantippus*.
Xerxès, *Xerxes*.

Observing that the second *x* of *Xerxès* is sounded like *s*.

It takes also the articulation of *cs* before any consonant but *h*, and when between two vowels, provided *e* be not the first.

EXAMPLES.

axillaire, *axillar*.
axonge, *man's grease*.

dextérité, *dexterity*.
expert, *expert*.

expansif,

expansif, <i>expansive</i> .	fixeront, <i>they will fix</i> .
exquis, <i>exquisite</i> .	luxure, <i>lechery</i> .
exsudation, <i>exsudation</i> .	maxime, <i>a maxim</i> .
extravagance, <i>extravagance</i> .	saxifrage, <i>saxifrage</i> .

Except, 1st, in the following words, in which it keeps the sound of *cs*, though preceded by *e*.

flexible,* <i>flexible</i> .	apoplexie, <i>an apoplexy</i> .
flexibilité, <i>flexibility</i> .	flexion,* <i>flexion</i> .
sexagénaire, <i>one sixty years old</i> .	sexagésime, <i>sexagesima</i> .

And, 2dly, when followed by *ce* or *ci*, in which case it takes the articulation of *h*.

EXAMPLES.

excédent, <i>the overplus</i> .	exceller, <i>to excel</i> .
excepté, <i>except</i> .	excitant, <i>exciting</i> .

2dly. *X* takes the articulation of *gz* when between two vowels, the first of which is *e*, even when the second is preceded by *h*.

EXAMPLES.

exact, <i>exact</i> .	exigence, <i>exigence</i> .
exécration, <i>execrable</i> .	Exode, <i>Exodus</i> .
exhausser, <i>to raise</i> .	exorcisme, <i>exorcism</i> .
exhibition, <i>exhibition</i> .	exulcérer, <i>to exulcerate</i> .

Z 2

3dly.

* And its derivatives and compounds.

3dly. *X* takes the articulation of *z* in the fifteen following words:

deuxième, <i>second</i> .	dixième, <i>tenthly</i> .
deuxièmement, <i>secondly</i> .	dix-neuf, <i>nineteen</i> .
dixain,* <i>a stanza of ten verses</i> .	dix-neuvième, <i>nineteenth</i> .
dixaine,* <i>ten</i> .	dix-neuvièmement, <i>nineteenthly</i> .
dix-huit, <i>eighteen</i> .	fixain, <i>a stanza of six verses</i> .
dix-huitième, <i>eighteenth</i> .	fixième, <i>sixth</i> .
dix-huitièmement, <i>eighteenthly</i> .	fixièmement, <i>sixthly</i> .
dixième, <i>tenth</i> .	

4thly. *X* takes the articulation of *s* in the following names of cities, which are now most commonly spelt with *s*.

Auxerre.	Saint Maixant.
Auxonne.	Uxel/ or Uxel/les.
Bruxelles.	Xaintes.
Flexelle.	Xaintonge.

And in *Xerxès*, but only the second *x*.

Also in the four following words:

soixantaine, <i>sixty</i> .	soixantièmement, <i>sixtiethly</i> .
soixante, <i>sixty</i> .	
soixantième, <i>sixtieth</i> .	

Finally,

* This word is spelt with *z* according to the French Academy.

Finally, *x* takes the articulation of *ch*, which is sounded like *sh* in English, in *Dom Quixote*, which is pronounced as if spelt *Dom Guichot*.

X final is not articulated.

EXAMPLES.

chaux, *lime*.
époux, *husband*.
faix, *burden*.
flux, *the ebb*.

houseaux, *boots*.
prix, *price or prize*.
scrupuleux, *scrupulous*.
voix, *voice*.

Except, 1st, at the end of Greek and Latin names, in which it is articulated like *cs*.

EXAMPLES.

Ajax, *Ajax*.
Alix, *Alix*.
borax, *borax*.
contumax, *a criminal that does not appear before the judge*.
Félix, *Felix*.

index, *index or the fore-finger*.
lynx, *lynx*.
phénix, *phœnix*.
Pollux, *Pollux*.
Syphax, *Syphax*.

Also in the two following words :

préfix, *prefixed*.

perplex,* *irresolute*.

2dly. In the two following names of cities, in which it takes the articulation of *s*.

Cadix, *Cadiz*.

Aix, *Aix*.

Z 3

3dly.

* This word, according to the French Academy, is spelt *perplins*.

3dly. In adjectives, before their substantives, beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, in which it takes the articulation of *z*.

EXAMPLES.

de vieux arbres, <i>old trees.</i>	ce sont d'heureux hommes,
il y a de beaux arbres dans	<i>these men are happy.</i>
le parc, <i>there are fine</i>	un faux acte, <i>a false act.</i>
<i>trees in the park.</i>	

Also in the plural of substantives that have no *x* in their singular, when followed by an adjective beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

EXAMPLES.

des travaux inconcevables,	des feux éteincelans, <i>spark-</i>
<i>inconceivable labours.</i>	<i>ling fires.</i>
elle avoit les cheveux	des choux amers, <i>bitter</i>
épars, <i>her hair was dis-</i>	<i>cabbages.</i>
<i>shevelled.</i>	

Observe, 1st, that *x* is dropt in *six* and *dix* when they come before a noun beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated.

EXAMPLES.

il me doit six boisseaux de	je lui ai prêté six livres
<i>bled, he owes me six</i>	<i>sterling, I have lent him</i>
<i>busbels of wheat.</i>	<i>six pounds sterling.</i>

cette

cette famille a produit dix j'ai dix lettres à écrire,
héros, *this family has I have ten letters to*
produced ten heroes. write.

2dly. That *x* takes the articulation of *s* in the same words, when, in the middle of a sentence, they are followed by a word beginning with a consonant, but being not their noun; also when at the end of a sentence.

EXAMPLES.

je lui ai donné six de mes combien en avez-vous?
plumes, *I have given dix. How many have*
him six of my pens. you? ten.
je lui en ai compté dix, de six il en a vendu quatre,
I reckoned ten to him. out of six he sold four.

Also in

dix-sept, *seventeen.* dix-septièmement, *seven-*
dix-septième, *seventeenth.* *teenthly.*

3dly. That *x* takes the articulation of *z* in the same words, when they are followed by a noun beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

EXAMPLES.

j'ai tué six oiseaux, *I have il a engagé dix hommes,*
killed six birds. he has enlisted ten men.
il me faut dix aunes de elle a six enfans, *she has*
toile, *I want ten yards six children.*
of cloth.

Also in *dix-huit, dix-neuf, &c.* as has been seen before.

Z

Z

is articulated in French as in English.

EXAMPLES.

douze, twelve.

onze, eleven.

zèle, zeal.

zéphyre, zephyrus.

Double z is to be met with only in *l'abruzzo*, in which it takes the articulation of *s*.

Z final is not articulated even before a vowel or *b* mute.

EXAMPLES.

un nez aquilin, a Roman nose. *un homme assez heureux, a man lucky enough.*

Except in the following proper names, in which it takes the articulation of *f*.

Henriquez.

Olivarez.

Pharez.

Rhodez.

Rodriguez.

Sénez.

Suarez.

Vasquez.

Sanchez.

Which are now spelt as they are pronounced, viz. *Henriques, &c.*

Finally,

Finally, in the preposition *chez*, at; when it is followed by a noun beginning by a vowel: also, in the second person plural of the Imperative of verbs when immediately followed by *y* or *en*: observing that it retains its proper articulation in these cases; as, for example,

chez elle, at her house.
allez-y, go thither.

prenez-en, take some.

PART THE THIRD.

OF ACCENTS, POINTING, AND OTHER MARKS, MADE USE OF IN WRITING.

Accents are marks put over the vowels to shew their different sounds, and sometimes to shew the signification of some words.

There are, as has been seen before, three accents, the acute, *aigu* ('); the grave, *grave* (`); and the circumflex, *circonflexe* (^).

The acute accent is put over shut *e*'s, at the beginning, middle, and end, of words; as, for example,

amitié, friendship.

vérité, truth.

témérité, temerity.

The

The grave accent is put over all half-open *e*'s, followed by *be, le, me, ne, re, se, ze, or s*, as in

grèbe, a kind of bird.
zèle, zeal.
anathème, anathema.
alène, an awl.

enchère, out-building.
Genèse, Genesis.
alèze, small sheet.
procès, law-suit.

It serves also to distinguish the signification of the following words, which are both articles, adverbs, verbs, prepositions, or conjunctions.

a, he has.
à, at or to.
la, the.
là, there.
de la, of or from the.
de là, thence.

des, of or from the.
dès, from.
ça, come on.
çà, hither.
ou, or.
où, where.

The circumflex-accent is put over vowels which are to be pronounced long, as in

âme, soul.
gîte, the form of a hare.
côte, a coast, also rib.

dépôt, deposit.
flûte, a flute.

Observing that when it is put over *e* it causes it to be pronounced more open than when marked with a grave accent, for which reason I have called the one half-open and the other open; and it is clear that the first *e* of *même* must be pronounced with a larger opening of the mouth than the first of *père*, or else it would be useless to make use of two different accents.

OF POINTING.

Pointing is the manner of shewing, in writing, where it is proper to stop, to distinguish the parts of a sentence or to take breath.

The marks or characters made use of for this purpose are

a comma,	(,).	<i>virgule,</i>	(,).
a semicolon,	(;).	<i>point et virgule,</i>	(;).
a colon,	(:).	<i>deux points.</i>	(:).
a period or full stop,	(.).	<i>un point,</i>	(.).
a note of interrogation,	(?).	<i>un point d'interrogation,</i>	(?).
a note of admiration,	(!).	<i>un point d'admiration,</i>	(!).

The *Comma* is used in any part of a sentence where the reader may naturally stop, although the sense be not complete and something else be expected to give a full idea of the subject: here the reader ought to stop to take breath, but no longer than is required to reckon one.

EXAMPLES

un discours doit être prononcé clairement, distinctement, noblement, et vivement.	<i>a discourse ought to be delivered with a clear, distinct, noble, and animated, voice.</i>
---	--

The *semicolon* is used for the same purpose as the *comma*, with this difference, that the remaining part of the

the sentence is not necessary to make the sense complete, for it is so at the semicolon. The reader must stop here long enough to have time to reckon one, two.

EXAMPLES.

On distingue dans les états de l'Europe quatre espèces de gouvernemens; savoir, le despotique, le monarchique, l'aristocratique, et le démocratique.	<i>We distinguish in the states of Europe four kinds of governments; viz. the despotic, the monarchical, the aristocratical, and the democratical.</i>
--	--

The colon shews that the sense of what comes before it is absolutely complete, and that which follows is only to elucidate it, but is not necessary. After it the reader must reckon one, two, three.

EXAMPLES.

Roscus est un si excellent acteur, qu'il paroît seul digne de monter sur le théâtre: mais d'un autre côté il est si homme de bien, qu'il paroît seul digne de n'y monter jamais.	<i>Roscus is so excellent an actor, that he alone seems worthy to appear on the stage: but, on the other side, he is so upright a man, that he alone seems to deserve never to appear there.</i>
--	--

The period or full stop is put at the end of a sentence, the sense of which is so absolutely complete, that all that follows it is quite independent of it. The reader here must reckon one, two, three, four, before he begins a new sentence.

The

The *note of interrogation* is used when a question is asked, observing to pronounce the last word of the sentence with the same tone of voice as the first, and not to let your voice drop as at the end of any other sentence.

EXAMPLES.

qui fit jamais de si grandes choses?	<i>who ever performed such great things?</i>
qui les dit avec plus de retenue?	<i>who did relate them with greater modesty?</i>

The *note of admiration* is used at the end of phrases which express our admiration or wonder; also after an exclamation.

EXAMPLES.

qu'il est difficile d'être victorieux et humble tout ensemble!	<i>how difficult it is to be all together victorious and modest!</i>
ô mœurs! ô tems!	<i>O manners! O times!</i>

OF THE OTHER MARKS USED IN WRITING.

These marks are

the apostrophe,	(').	<i>l'apostrophe,</i>	(').
the hyphen,	(-).	<i>le trait d'union,</i>	(-).
the diæresis,	(¨).	<i>le tréma,</i>	(¨).
the cedilla,	(¸).	<i>la cédille,</i>	(¸).
the parenthesis,	().	<i>la parenthèse,</i>	().
the inverted commas,	(").	<i>les guillemets,</i>	(").

A a

The

The *apostrophe* denotes an elision or suppression of a final vowel, and is put at the top of the letter preceding that which is suppressed. Thus we write *l'esprit*, instead of *le esprit*; *l'âme* instead of *la âme*, &c.

The elision of a final vowel takes place at the end of a word, when the following begins by *a*, *e*, *i*, or *b* mute.

A is cut off only in *la* and *ma*, only in the following words :

l'ardeur,	} instead of {	la ardeur,	} the ardor.
l'humeur,		la humeur,	
m'amie,		ma, or rather mon	
m'amour,		amie,	
		ma, or rather mon	} my dear.
		amour,	
			} my love.

O is cut off, 1st, in monosyllables, such as *le*, *je*, *me*, *se*, *te*, *de*, *ce*, *ne*, *que*.

EXAMPLES.

l'oiseau,	} instead of {	le oiseau,	} the bird.
l'homme,		le homme,	
j'ai,		je ai,	
vous m'obligez,		vous me obligez,	
il s'amuse,		il se amuse,	
je t'avertis,		je te avertis,	
d'une fenê- tre,		de une fenê- tre,	} I warn thee. from a win- dow.
			c'est

c'est la vérité, n'allez pas chez lui, je n'en ai qu'un,	} instead of	c'est la, &c. ne allez, & je ne en, &c.	} it is the truth. don't go to his house. I have but one.
--	--------------	---	--

Also in conjunctions composed of *que*.

EXAMPLES.

jusqu' à de- main, parcequ'elle le dit, puisque'il parle ainsi,	} instead of	jusque à, &c. parceque el- le, &c. puisque il, &c.	} till to-mor- row. because she says so. since he speaks thus.
--	--------------	--	---

And in *quelque*, when followed by *un*: so we write *quelqu'un*, instead of *quelque un*.

2dly. In the feminine of the adjective *grand*, before words beginning with a consonant.

EXAMPLES.

grand ^e chambre,	great	grand ^e chère,	a great cheer.
chamber.		grand ^e faim et grand ^e soif,	a great hunger and a
grand ^e messe,	high mass.		great thirst.
grand ^e peur,	great fright.		
grand ^e chose,	a great mat- ter.	grand ^e pitié,	ten thousand pities.

A a 2

grand^e

grand' peine, a great trouble.

la grand' chambre, the high court of parliament at Paris.

grand' mère, grandmother.

grand' salle, a large drawing-room.

grand' tante, a great aunt.

grand' part, a great share.

N. B. *Le*, *la*, and *ce*, do not suffer elision before *onze*, *onzième*, and *oui*; therefore we write and pronounce,

le onze du mois, the eleventh of the month.

Il est le onzième, he is the eleventh.

c'est la onzième fois, this is the eleventh time.

le oui qu'il prononça, the yes which he spoke.

ce oui-là lui a coûté cher, that yes has cost him dear.

And not *l'onze du mois*, *il est l'onzième*, &c.

Neither do *le* and *la* suffer it, when pronouns governed of an Imperative.

EXAMPLES.

portez-le à votre père, carry him or it to your father.
mariez-la au plutôt, marry her as soon as possible.

And not *portez-l'à votre père*, *mariez-l'au plutôt*.

Except when immediately followed by *en* or *y*.

EXAMPLES.

menez-l'y sur le champ, carry him thither immediately.
tirez-l'en, pray, get him, her, or it, hence.

N. B.

N. B. No final consonant is articulated before *onze*, *onzième*, and *oui*, though beginning with a vowel, therefore you must not read *le zonzze mille vierges*, *un noui*, *dè zoui*, but *le onze milles vierges*, *un oui*, *dè oui*.

I is cut off in the conjunction *si* only.

EXAMPLES.

s'il vient,	} instead of	si il vient,	} if he comes.
s'ils le veulent,		si ils le veulent,	

The *hyphen* serves to join two words together, in order to pronounce them as if there was but one.

It is put between the verb and the personal pronoun any time the latter is after the verbs, which happens,

1st. When a question is asked.

EXAMPLES.

veut-il venir?	will he	écrirez-vous aujourd'hui?	will you write to-day?
come?			

2dly. When the verb is preceded by the adverbs and conjunctions *aussi*, *peut-être*, *dumoins*, *aumoins*, *en-vain*, *à peine*, &c.

EXAMPLES.

aussi reconnu-il sa faute,	peut-être arriverons-nous
then he owned his fault.	à tems, perhaps we shall arrive in time.

A a 3

dumoins

dumoins répondit-il, *at* envain voudroit-on me le
least answered he. faire croire, *in vain they*
 aumoins m'accorderont-ils *would make me believe it.*
 cela, *they will at least* à peine fut-il sorti que, &c.
grant me that. hardly was he gone out,
 but, &c.

3dly. When the personal pronoun, put after the verb, supplies the place of the conjunctions *quoique*, *quand-même*, which should precede the verb, or expresses a wish.

EXAMPLES.

dût-il m'en coûter la vie, *though I should lose my life by it.*
 That is to say, *quoiqu'il m'en dût*, or *quand-même il*
m'en devroit coûter la vie.

puissiez-vous réussir! *may you succeed!*

That is to say, *je souhaite que vous réussissiez.*

4thly. When in mentioning what another person said, we put between two commas, *dit-il*, *répondit-il*, *s'écrièrent-elles*, *répliquai-je*, &c.

EXAMPLES.

j'y étois à sept heures, me *quoi! s'écrièrent-elles, il*
dit-il, I was there at est mort, *what! cried*
seven o'clock, said he to they out, *he is dead.*
me. pour moi, dis-je, je m'y
 non, répondit-il, je n'y rendrai, *as for me, said*
consentirai jamais, no, I, *I will repair thither.*
answered he, I shall ne-
ver agree to it.

When

When the personal pronouns *il, elle, on*, come after a third person singular, ending with a vowel, a *t* between two hyphens is put between the verb and the pronoun, to avoid the harsh sound which would occasion the meeting of the two vowels.

EXAMPLES.

parle-t-il à votre frère? mais, le croira-t-on? *but,*
does he speak to your brother. will they believe him or it?

certainement, ajouta-t-elle,
certainly, added she.

Any time the persons of the Imperative are followed by a conjunctive personal pronoun, they are joined with a hyphen.

EXAMPLES.

réjouis-toi, <i>rejoice.</i>	cherchons-les partout, <i>let</i>
donnez-le moi, <i>give it me.</i>	<i>us seek for them every-</i>
repentons-nous, <i>let us re-</i>	<i>pent. where.</i>
souvenez-vous de cela, <i>remember that.</i>	appelle-le sur le champ, <i>call him immediately.</i>
apportez-moi mon chapeau, <i>bring me my hat.</i>	allez-y, je vous l'ordonne, <i>go thither, I order you.</i>
parle-moi avant de sortir, <i>speak to me before you go out.</i>	prenez-en tant qu'il vous plaira, <i>take as much as you please.</i>

If the conjunctive personal pronoun is followed by another conjunctive personal pronoun they must be joined by a hyphen.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

apportez-le-moi, *bring him or it to me.* allons-nous-en, *let us go away.*
 fiez-vous-y, *depend upon him or it.*

When the monosyllables *ci*, *là*, and *çà*, come either before or after any word soever, they are joined to that word by a hyphen.

EXAMPLES.

lequel voulez-vous ? celui-ci ? non, celui-là. <i>Which will you have ? this ? no, that.</i>	je l'ai laissé là-haut, <i>I have left it above.</i>
cet homme-ci l'a fait, <i>this man did it.</i>	voyez-vous là-bas, <i>do you see yonder ?</i>
que dit cette femme-là ? <i>what does that woman say ?</i>	ainsi qu'il est dit ci-dessus, <i>as is said above.</i>
restez-là, <i>stay there.</i>	il est ci-dessous, <i>he or it is under here.</i>
	venez-çà, <i>come hither.</i>

When two or more words are joined together in such a manner that they make but one, a hyphen is put between each of them.

EXAMPLES.

quelques-uns disent que, <i>&c. some people say that,</i>	ils se sont entre-salués, <i>they have saluted one another.</i>
regardez l'arc-en-ciel, <i>look at the rainbow.</i>	ceci est tout-à-fait différent, <i>that is quite different.</i>

Finally,

Finally, at the end of a line, to denote that a word is parted which could not be written entirely in the line, and that the remainder of it is in the beginning of the next line, as, for example, in this word (*admirablement*,) admirably; observing that when a word is thus divided, the part which begins the next line must begin with a consonant.

The *diæresis* is put over the last of two vowels that meet together in a word, to shew that this vowel does not make one same syllable with the preceding; such as in *hai*, hated; *naïveté*, naivety; in which *i* makes a syllable by itself, whereas it would, without the *diæresis*, make but one conjointly with *i*, such as in *je hais*, I hate; *faire*, to do.

The *diæresis* ought never to be put on a vowel, but when this vowel might have, with the foregoing, two different sounds, and when, by making use of it, the ambiguity is removed. Thus in *Saül*, *Pirithoüs*, *Möise*, *aiguë*, *ambiguë*, &c. a *diæresis* is to be put over the *u*, the *i*, and the *e*, to shew that *Saül* is not to be pronounced like *Saul* or *Paul*; the two last syllables of *Pirithoüs* like *tous*, all; the two first of *Möise*, like the first of *moisi*, and *ue* in *aiguë* and *ambiguë*, like the same letters in *langue*, *fatigue*.

It is then, if not wrong, at least useless, to put the *diæresis* on a vowel which makes but one and same syllable with the foregoing, or on one which cannot be joined to the foregoing nor make a syllable with it, and which, consequently, cannot give rise to any ambiguity as to the pronunciation: therefore, those who write *avouër*, *joüir*, *proüe*, *avenüe*, *rüe*, *vüe*, &c. do not make a proper use of the *diæresis*, because they put it on a vowel which makes a syllable with the foregoing, such as in *avouër*, *joüir*, *proüe*, or on a vowel which, without the *diæresis*, would be pronounced exactly the same, such as *avenüe*, *rüe*, *vüe*, &c.

If *e* is the first of the two vowels and marked with an acute accent, then it is useless to put a *diæresis* over the
the

the second; because *e*, being shut, retains its proper sound, and cannot make a compound vowel or a diphthong with the following. Thus in *Geofroi*, *geolier*, &c. *e* and *o* make but one syllable, but they make two in *géant*, *géographe*, *réussir*, &c.

It is still no less wrong to put the diæresis over *i* to give it the sound of double *i*, as in *païs*, *envoïer*, *moïen*, &c. which ought to be written with *y*, thus, *pays*, *envoyer*, *moyen*, &c.

The cedilla is a kind of comma, or small *c* inverted, which is put under *c* to give it, when coming before *a*, *o*, or *u*, the soft sound of *s* it has before *e* and *i*. Thus, in *avança*, *commençons*, *apperçu*, *leçon*, *c*, being undermarked with a cedilla, is sounded as in *ceci*, *bercer*; just as if these words were spelt *avanſa*, *commenſons*, *ap-persu*, *leson*.

The parenthesis is represented by these two figures. (), within which is put, for clearness sake, in the middle of a sentence, a distinct one, which, if left out, would not render the sentence less perfect.

EXAMPLES.

le rhéteur fera observer	<i>the orator will shew (says</i>
(c'est Quintilien qui	<i>Quintilian) how one</i>
parle) comment dans	<i>ought in the exordium to</i>
l'exorde on se rend les	<i>prepossess the audience in</i>
auditeurs favorables,	<i>one's favour.</i>

Observing that when the sentence thus added is a short one, two commas are rather made use of than the parenthesis, as in this sentence:

que peuvent contre lui,	<i>what can do against him,</i>
contre Dieu, tous les	<i>God, all the kings of the</i>
rois de la terre?	<i>earth?</i>

The inverted commas are put at the beginning and end of such lines as are quoted out of another author in his own words.

ABBRE-

A B B R E V I A T I O N S

Used in Writing and Printing.

S. M. Sa Majesté.	<i>His or Her Majesty.</i>
V. M. Votre Majesté.	<i>Your Majesty.</i>
L. M. Leurs Majestés.	<i>Their Majesties.</i>
V. M. Vos Majestés.	<i>Your Majesties.</i>
S. M. I. Sa Majesté Impériale.	<i>His or Her Imperial Majesty.</i>
V. M. I. Votre Majesté Impériale.	<i>Your Imperial Majesty.</i>
L. M. I. Leurs Majestés Impériales.	<i>Their Imperial Majesties.</i>
V. M. I. Vos Majestés Impériales.	<i>Your Imperial Majesties.</i>
S. M. T. C. Sa Majesté très Chrétienne.	<i>His or Her most Christian Majesty.</i>
V. M. T. C. Votre Majesté très Chrétienne.	<i>Your most Christian Majesty.</i>
S. M. Cath. Sa Majesté Catholique.	<i>His or Her most Catholic Majesty.</i>
V. M. Cath. Votre Majesté Catholique.	<i>Your Catholic Majesty.</i>
S. M. B. Sa Majesté Britannique.	<i>His or Her Britannic Majesty.</i>
S. M. Prus. Sa Majesté Prussienne.	<i>His or Her Prussian Majesty.</i>
S. M. Pol. Sa Majesté Polonoise.	<i>His or Her Polish Majesty.</i>
S. A. R. Son Altesse Royale.	<i>His or Her Royal Highness.</i>
V. A. R. Votre Altesse Royale.	<i>Your Royal Highness.</i>
S. A. E. Son Altesse Electorale.	<i>His or Her Electoral Highness.</i>
V. A. E. Votre Altesse Electorale.	<i>Your Electoral Highness.</i>

S. A. S.

S. A. S. Son Altesse Sérénissime.	<i>His or Her Most Serene Highness.</i>
V. A. S. Votre Altesse Sérénissime.	<i>Your Most Serene Highness.</i>
L. N. & H. P. Leurs Nobles & Hautes Puissances.	<i>Their High Mightinesses.</i>
S. E. Son Excellence.	<i>His or Her Excellency.</i>
V. E. Votre Excellence.	<i>Your Excellency.</i>
S. S. Sa Sainteté.	<i>His Holiness.</i>
V. S. Votre Sainteté.	<i>Your Holiness.</i>
S. EM. Son Eminence.	<i>His Eminence.</i>
V. EM. Votre Eminence.	<i>Your Eminence.</i>
S. G. Sa Grandeur.	<i>His Lordship.</i>
V. G. Votre Grandeur.	<i>Her Ladyship.</i>
	<i>Your Lordship or Ladyship.</i>
V. S. Vieux Style.	<i>Old Style.</i>
N. S. Nouveau Style.	<i>New Style.</i>
S. F. Sens Figuré.	<i>Figurative Sense.</i>
S. P. Sens Propre.	<i>Proper Sense.</i>
J. C. Jésus Christ.	<i>Jesus Christ.</i>
N. D. Notre Dame.	<i>Our Lady.</i>
C. Constantinople.	<i>Constantinople.</i>
Mr. Monsieur.	<i>Sir, Master, Gentleman.</i>
MM. or Mrs. Messieurs.	<i>Gentlemen or Messrs.</i>
M ^{de} . or M ^{me} . Madame.	<i>Madam or Mistress.</i>
M ^{lle} . Mademoiselle.	<i>Miss or Madam.</i>
MS. Manuscript.	<i>Manuscript.</i>
P. S. Post-Scriptum.	<i>Post-Scriptum.</i>
Sept. or 7 ^{bre} . Septembre.	<i>September.</i>
Oct. or 8 ^{bre} . Octobre.	<i>October.</i>
Nov. or 9 ^{bre} . Novembre.	<i>November.</i>
Dec. or X ^{bre} . Décembre.	<i>December.</i>

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